The Outlook

NOVEMBER 24, 1920

A SUPER-UMPIRE FOR BASEBALL

DON MARQUIS said lately in his "Sun Dial" that the baseball business seemed to suffer because it *was* a business and not a sport. Professional baseball is bound to be a business from its nature, but it can be, and in the main is, an honest business. It is also a sport—and it must be a clean sport. One step in that direction is the final agreement of all the clubs in the two major leagues, the National and the American, to appoint Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, of the United StatesDistrict Court of Illinois, as a sort of high commissioner, or one-man court of appeals, with extensive powers to settle questions between leagues or between clubs. The wording of the joint resolution taking this action is worth quoting. It provides that "the unreviewable control of all ethical matters be invested in the chairman of the control board." It seems to be doubtful whether there will be any other members of the control board; at all events, Judge Landis will have jurisdiction and authority to put a sharp end to such foul ball-playing as brought about the recent baseball scandal.

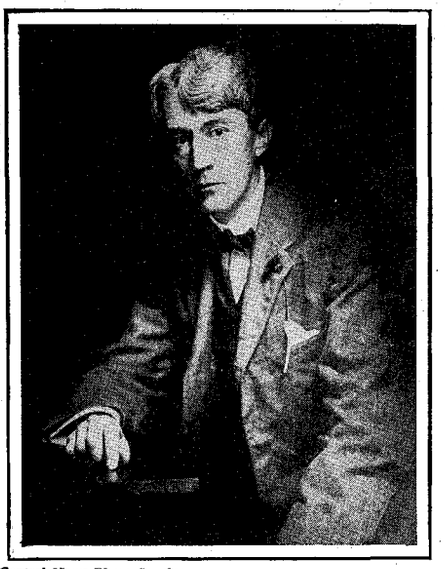
Judge Landis is nationally known as a fearless judge. His decisions in the Standard Oil, I. W. W., and Victor Berger cases prove that. He is a baseball enthusiast and expert in baseball strategy as seen from the grand stand. Practically he will alone fill the place formerly occupied by the National Commission of the two big leagues. That his services were estimated by the baseball men to be worth $50,000 a year indicates the magnitude of the business side of baseball. He stipulated, however, that his Federal salary ($7,500) should be deducted from the $50,000 if he continued to serve in both capacities. The discrepancy in the size of the two salaries is impressive.

Probably other leagues than the two now in agreement will join in the movement for better baseball. The new plan will not, we judge, interfere with the World Series that are the culminating excitement of each season.

"PROFLIGATE AND INEXCUSABLE WASTE"

THE political campaign turned so strongly on Democratic failure in foreign relations that less was said than might be expected of its incapacity and waste at home. In one of his latest speeches Senator Harding took up this subject vigorously. He indicted the Administration for its "reckless, unbusinesslike, impractical, and blundering operation." He pointed out to the American people that—

> Their Government is not functioning effectively, their public revenues are being wasted, their public debts increased to a point threatening their National solvency, while their industries, their commerce, their transportation systems are staggering under checks, burdens, and imposts, housing conditions becoming seriously inadequate and living costs mounting beyond reach and Government obligations in the hands of the citizenship under par and depreciated.



Central News Photo Service

JUDGE LANDIS, NEW LEADER OF THE BASEBALL LEAGUES

"Fundamental incapacity" on the part of the Administration was Senator Harding's explanation.

Not all the waste and loss came from war expenditure. But a great deal did. Recently startling assertions as to instances of extravagance and useless war expenditure have been made. It is true that the pressure of war needs does involve loss that would not be tolerated in peace. We could not practice economy at a time when ships, camps, munitions, uniforms, and a thousand kinds of war material must be bought quickly in enormous quantities. Nor could we plan for a short war; we had to provide for an unknown period and make contracts long ahead. But, with all allowance for this, there is growing proof that waste and undue profits were enormous. Even in war time there must be some limit to unintelligent and excessive expenditure. Moreover, haste and recklessness were the natural result of the criminally unprepared condition in which the country was left by the Administration until war was actually upon us. All this was because, as Senator Harding said, "we have had an Administration which despised facts as puerile, ignored causes as negligible, and sought results by proclamation."

When one notes the enormous peace time army and navy estimates of $1,464,000,000; or reads in the public press such assertions as that $60,000,000 was spent on a powder plant that never produced a pound of powder used in the war, over $116,000,000 for a nitrate plant which produced no nitrate for war use, over $17,000,000 for a port terminal never used, or of the $325,000,000 spent in building useless wooden ships, and a long list of similar things, one is impressed with the feeling that the people have a right to know how much incapacity above and rapacity below were responsible for waste and failures. Some such things were doubtless unavoidable or defensible, but there is a growing belief that there is much that calls for a change in executive methods and practices.

THE SHIPPING SCANDAL

WITH the Army record in mind, the charges that waste and even graft existed in the Shipping Board are hardly surprising. On November 15 Admiral Benson, Chairman of the Board, said as reported by press despatches:

> It is an easy matter for any one to pick flaws in an organization like the Shipping Board. We had to train three hundred thousand shipbuilders, and in the manning of our ships we have had to train thousands of men. Of course, in an organization of this magnitude you will find here and there evidences of wrong-doing, and now and then you will uncover a systematic effort to defraud. It was necessary for the Shipping Board to employ men whose sole responsibility was the uncovering of wrong-doing, and these men were charged with a heavy responsibility. The men whom we depend upon to be checks upon those who might be tempted to do wrong bear a heavy responsibility if they fail us, but in an organization spending more than

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three billion dollars, where, as the largest steamship operator in the world, millions of dollars are expended from day to day, it would be humanly impossible to prevent all wrong-doing or to do business without suffering financial losses from time to time.

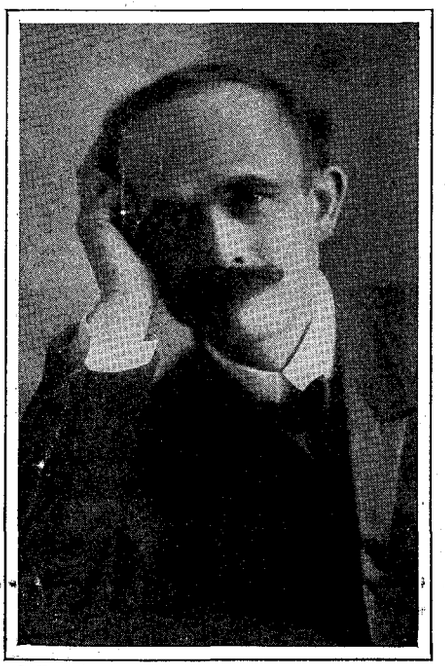
This was doubtless the largest undertaking ever attempted by any government. No one expected that it could be carried through "clean." But certainly the charges now made indicate that more than the usual percentage of inefficiency and dishonesty may have existed. These charges tell of the payrolls padded by contractors so as to get from the Board the largest price for the least service; collusive bids; bribery by money and liquor of the Board's employees; the drawing of salaries by impostors; and the appointment of barbers, dry-goods clerks, doctors, veterinary surgeons, and others of occupations certainly unmarine as inspectors of plants and ships!

At this juncture comes the President's revision of his list of appointees to the Shipping Board. The four Democratic nominees are to serve, respectively, for six-year, five-year, four-year, and three-year terms; the three Republican nominees (one of them a Cox supporter) get the two-year and the two one-year terms. This is the President's interpretation of the provision of the law that not more than four members of the Commission shall be of one party.

A TRIUMPH FOR JUDGE LINDSEY

In the flood of election returns not as much attention has been paid to one individual triumph as it really deserves. Judge Ben B. Lindsey was again elected Juvenile Judge in Denver by what was really an extraordinary vote. Although he was a candidate on the Democratic ticket, he had a majority of 23,000 over his opponent. Judge Lindsey polled a total vote of about 46,000, while the vote for the Republican Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates in Denver in the same precincts was about 44,000. Judge Lindsey's opponent did not carry a single precinct out of the 211 voting precincts in Denver. The campaign for election to this office was by no means a "walk-over," as the contest was fought aggressively. A Republican commenting on this election declared that it is the greatest single political victory for an individual in the history of Colorado, and perhaps in the entire country.

The readers of The Outlook are well acquainted with the fine and high-minded character of Judge Lindsey and the peculiar value of his work in gaining the friendship of young people who under former methods might have been almost driven into criminal lives. It is gratifying to see this new and remarkable recognition of the value of this work by the people of Denver.



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JUDGE LINDSEY

HONORS TO THE UNKNOWN DEAD

Nothing has so touched the imagination and stirred a feeling of patriotic reverence for the men who died to save the world from brutal German domination as the symbolic honors paid to the unknown soldier-dead in England and France on Armistice Day's second anniversary.

In Paris President Millerand marched bareheaded, followed by Marshals Foch, Joffre, and Pétain, behind a gun carriage which conveyed the body of an unknown French *poilu* to its resting-place beneath the Arc de Triomphe while scores of thousands of Frenchmen paid silent tribute in honor of him whom M. Millerand apostrophized as "unknown soldier, nameless and triumphal representative of your heroic comrades."

Paris also celebrated on Armistice Day the conclusion of a half-century of the Third French Republic. The symbolic act here was the transfer of the heart of Gambetta to a special place of honor in the Panthéon. The meaning of the ceremony, said the French President, was that "the Republic has lived, the Republic has conquered, the Republic lives on. Let the past give us confidence in the future."

England, in like manner, through King, Ministers, and people, honored the transfer of the body of a private chosen by chance and of unknown identity to a place of honor in Westminster Abbey. The procession paused at the great cenotaph erected at Whitehall by England for its soldier dead and laid the "Tommy's" body at its foot while the memorial was unveiled. Every mother of one of the unidentified thousands of British dead must have felt that it might be her son to whom the nation was paying solemn tribute as representative of all those unknown and of all who died for their country.

Sir Philip Gibbs, in a fine report of the London ceremony printed in the New York "Times," caught the spirit of the ceremony when he said:

> It was the steel helmet, the old "tin hat," lying there on the crimson of the flag, which revealed him instantly, not as a mythical warrior aloof from common humanity, a shadowy type of the national pride and martial glory, but as one of those fellows, dressed in the drab of khaki, stained by mud and grease, who went into the dirty ditches with this steel hat on his head and in his heart the unspoken things which made him one of us in courage and in fear, with some kind of faith, not clear, full of perplexities, often dim in the watchwords of those years of war.

GENERAL NIVELLE

In connection with the Pilgrim celebration General Robert Georges Nivelle is visiting this country. He is sixty-three years old. His mother was English and he has a number of cousins in the British navy. No wonder, then, that he speaks English fluently and likes it; he is specially fond of declaiming English war ballads like "Hohenlinden," "The Battle of the Baltic," and "The Burial of Sir John Moore."

His face reminds one of the portraits of Cardinal Richelieu. His bearing impresses the observer with large reserves of physical and mental energy. He has a remarkable memory; it was once said of him: "He seems to have a close acquaintance with every man in the trenches." He is a rigid disciplinarian, but is popular withal.

When the war began, General Nivelle was Colonel of artillery and about to be retired. He was soon made General, however, commanding in turn a brigade, a division, a corps, an army. Following his gallant defense of Verdun in 1916, he succeeded Marshal Joffre (worn by two and one-quarter years of war) as Commander-in-Chief.

In the spring of 1917 General Nivelle

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CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

AS SELECTED BY OUTLOOK READERS

Harper in the Birmingham Age-Herald

LET'S BURY THE OLD THING

From Mrs. J. C. Buchanan, Normal, Alabama

From the Memphis Commercial Appeal

"CONGRATULATIONS, OLD SCOUT—YOU'RE GOING TO BE MY PRESIDENT"

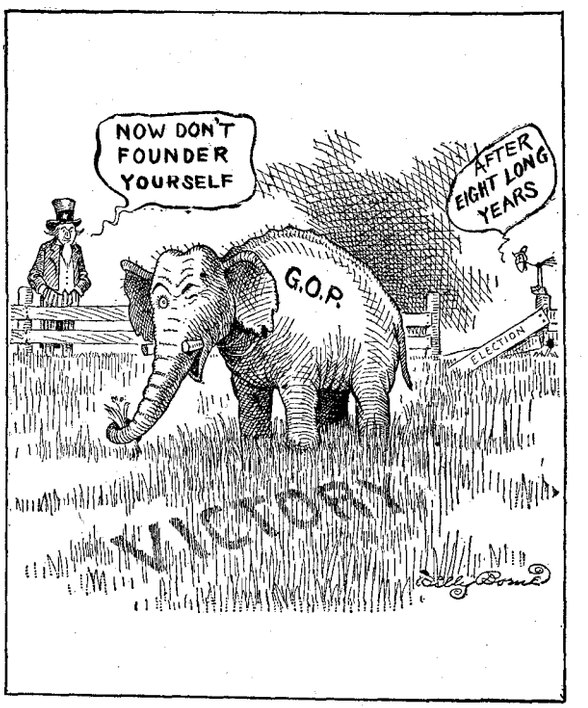
From Ed. Roddy, Augusta, Arkansas

McGill in the Atlanta Georgian

IT WAS A HEAVY FOOT

From Edwin E. Zoty, Atlanta, Georgia

Borne in the Asheville Citizen



"AIN'T THE CLOVER GOOD?"

From Mrs. C. C. Lord, Montreat, North Carolina

THE ELEPHANT AND THE SOUTH

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launched his famous Chemin des Dames offensive. It caused intense controversy because many held it to be merely a *succès d'estime*—that is to say, creditable to French courage, but terrible in casualty losses and not reaching the desired objective, the pushing back of the Germans to the Meuse. The losses had been scandalously exaggerated by first accounts read in the Chamber of Deputies, and such accounts had also been accentuated through stories told by returning Deputies who had gone to the front to see operations with their own eyes and had returned alarmists.

The result of all was a pacifist and popular pressure on Paul Painlevé, Minister of War, to call off the offensive. General Nivelle's friends claim that the Minister did so, thus substituting what they term "political" for military rule. M. Painlevé denies that he stopped the offensive. The popular understanding is, however, that the offensive was hampered at every turn by political interference, and that this was the more exasperating as General Nivelle had penetrated the first, if not the second, enemy line and the Germans were supposed to be ready to retire to the Meuse. The affair finally resulted in a military court decision favorable to General Nivelle. However, he was retired as Generalissimo, being succeeded by General Pétain, then Chief of Staff. Pétain was succeeded as Chief of Staff by one who was later to become Generalissimo of all the Allied Armies—Foch.

GENEVA'S NEW IMPORTANCE

On November 15 the Assembly of the League of Nations met at Geneva. It was its first meeting.

Delegates from over forty nations met in the historic Salle de Réformation, across the Lake of Geneva from the Hôtel National, which the League has purchased as its permanent headquarters. The city of Geneva surrounds the end of the Lake of Geneva on three sides. The part of the city where the Rhône issues from the lake is the old town, the seat of the municipal government and the center of traffic. The left arm, looking southeast across the lake, is known as Les Pâquis, on the extreme border of which, close to the open country, stands the Hôtel National. The right arm, looking northwest across the lake, is called Les Eaux-Vives. In this quarter one finds the Salle de Réformation, a rather barnlike affair. It contains the Salle proper, often used as a large concert hall, and the Calvinium, with memorials of John Calvin.

Among the important delegates were: Such Englishmen as Lord Robert Cecil and George Nicoll Barnes; such Frenchmen as Léon Bourgeois, René Viviani, and Gabriel Hanotaux; Quinones de Leon, the Spanish statesman; Tommaso Tittoni, formerly Italian Prime Minister; Ignace Paderewski, representing Poland; Fridtjof Nansen, representing Norway, and Hjalmar Branting, representing Sweden; as well as Viscount Ishii from Japan, and from China Wellington Koo, late Minister to the United States.

In his address of welcome President Motta, of Switzerland, declared that "the League is not an alliance of governments; it is an association of peoples." This evident effort to disarm American criticism was later reinforced by Paul Hymans, of Belgium, who, on being elected President of the Assembly, said to the delegates: "We should state again that the League is not and must not be a superstate, which aims at absorbing national sovereignties or reducing them to bondage." M. Hymans also remarked: "We all join in good wishes to President Wilson, the spiritual father of the League, and the duty is very dear to us to pay him this tribute."

International
GENERAL NIVELLE SALUTING THE STATUE OF LIBERTY ON HIS ARRIVAL IN AMERICA

The election of M. Hymans was appropriate, not only because of his own fitness, but as tending to heal the soreness of Belgians at the selection of Geneva instead of Brussels as the seat of the League.

Among the new states applying for membership were Albania, Austria, and Bulgaria. But they applied after October 14, and, according to the rule which had been laid down, no application could be considered subsequent to that date. It was finally decided that public opinion would not stand for the exclusion of any state because of such a technicality. Under this ruling an application from Germany might still be received.

FIUME FREE

At last the Italian and Jugoslav Governments have settled the Adriatic dispute. The result reflects great credit on Foreign Ministers Sforza and Stefanovitch.

The Italian gains are:

(1) The Italian city of Fiume is redeemed from non-Italian control. A year and a half ago in these columns the hope was expressed that the port of Fiume, at least, might become independent. Now, by the treaty between the two Governments, not only the port but also the city becomes independent.

(2) Nor is the free city to be inclosed by Slav territory. An Italian strip or "corridor" is to connect it with Italian Istria. No wonder that Count Sforza exclaimed: "At last the keys to our house are in our pocket."

(3) As to Istria, Italy gains the famous Monte Nevaso and the St. Peter railway station on the frontier.

The Jugoslav gains are:

(1) The Istrian frontier has been readjusted to give greater justice to Slav populations.

(2) In Dalmatia, while Italy retains the Italian city of Zara, she abandons Sebenico, as also by far the larger part of the territory in Dalmatia and most of the Dalmatian islands assured her by the Treaty of London, on the conditions of which Italy entered the war. But the islands Italy retains are, from a strategical standpoint, the most valuable she could have.

As the Jugoslav gain in Istria and especially Dalmatia is large, it is anticipated that the agreement will be supported by the Wilson Administration, despite the President's proclamation of April, 1919, in which the implication was that Fiume should go to Jugoslavia because it was the only proper port for her. Instead Jugoslavia now has the deep-water harbor of Sebenico, besides those of Buccari, Segna, Novigrad, Traù, Spalato, Gravosa, Ragusa, Cattaro, and Antivari on the Croatian, Dalmatian, and Montenegrin coasts.

THE VICTORY OF THE REDS IN THE CRIMEA

The defeat of General Wrangel is even more complete than was intimated in our report last week. Indeed, it is of a crushing character, and apparently puts an end to any present attempt to destroy Bolshevist military

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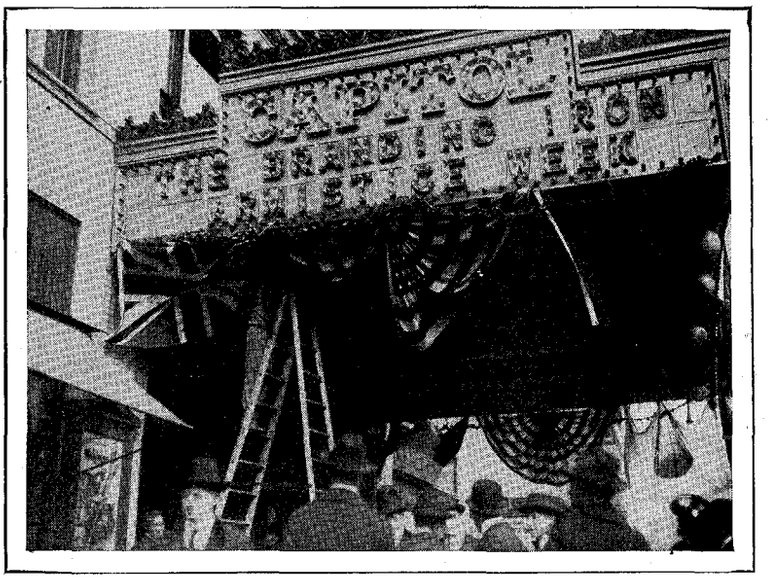
supremacy in Russia. This once more puts before the Entente Powers the question whether they will be quiescent while the tyrannical Government headed by Lenine and Trotsky strengthens itself still further or whether they will take some definite course to save Russia from tyranny and outrage.

It was reported on November 15 that the Russian Soviet forces occupied Sebastopol on Sunday, November 14. Many thousands of refugees fled from Sebastopol to Constantinople in French and English ships. American destroyers aided in carrying away wounded non-combatants. General Wrangel himself went on board a French war-ship. Practically his army has been broken up and destroyed as a military force. The fighting which resulted in this defeat was on an extensive scale. Some despatches assert that the Bolsheviki admit that they lost thirty thousand men but claim to have taken forty thousand prisoners, and one despatch declares that their success was largely due to the use of poison gas. While the Crimean Peninsula might seem to be an almost impregnable place because it is all but an island, as a matter of fact the Red forces had little difficulty in reaching it over the frozen marshes of the shallow part of the Sea of Azov.



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PUTTING BACK THE BRITISH FLAG ON THE CAPITOL THEATER IN NEW YORK CITY AFTER AN ATTACK BY SINN FEINERS

AMERICAN HELP FOR CENTRAL EUROPEAN CHILDREN

MR. HERBERT HOOVER says that the American Relief Administration fed some six million children during the winter of 1919.

With the gradual improvement of the food situation in certain countries this number was reduced for the winter of 1920 to a maximum of about three and one-quarter millions. Now, with the new harvest in, he says: "We find ourselves faced with the continued necessity to feed approximately two and one-quarter million children in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Baltic States, and other parts of Central and Eastern Europe. These are largely waifs and the children of the destitute. It has been found that the cost of providing and distributing sufficient food, suitably prepared, for a child per month is about $3.

"The funds of the American Relief Administration for this work will be exhausted by January 1. It will require twenty million dollars for us to carry over the children needing help until the next harvest. The Relief Administration has kept the door open to every child in need of food in Central and Eastern Europe since the beginning of 1919. Only the helpless are cared for; children of parents who can support them are not admitted to the kitchens.

"We have been able to carry on this work initially by assistance from the American Government, latterly by contributions from various sources without appeal to the general public. There is now, however, no other means for the continued support of these children except the public charity of the American people."

The address of the American Relief Administration is 42 Broadway, New York City.

HISTORICAL CONCERTS

THE series of historical concerts now being given by the New York Symphony Society, under Walter Damrosch, in New York City, is an attempt to show the general development of music, and, in particular, of the symphonic form.

There have already been two concerts. A Gluck overture and a Haydn symphony ended the first. The second was entirely devoted to Mozart's music; it comprised his two most famous symphonies (the G Minor and the "Jupiter" symphony), his overture to "Figaro," his "Kleine Nachtmusik" (nocturnes or serenades), and two airs. This is the first time, apparently, that any symphony society has offered an entire Mozart programme.

Such a series of concerts as that now in progress in New York, though not designed to serve as a substitute for a real course of study in musical history, should and will reach many auditors who would not ordinarily be considered students of music, undoubtedly stimulating their appreciation of all good music.

A SINN FEIN OUTRAGE AND A PHILOSOPHICAL POLICEMAN

DURING Armistice Week the Capitol Theater, the largest motion-picture house in New York City, displayed among its decorations all the flags of our allies. Among them was, of course, the British flag. On more than one occasion fanatical Sinn Feiners attacked the theater, endeavoring to tear down and destroy this banner. Unfortunately, they did succeed in their aim despite the efforts of the police.

Newspaper reports of these attacks stated that the police suggested that the flag be taken down. We learn on inquiry from Mr. Edward Bowes, managing director of the theater, that this statement is contrary to fact. The managers of the theater at last reluctantly decided not to replace the destroyed flag again after the third attack because of the very grave danger to the public involved in inviting riot along populous Broadway. Not only did the police give the theater the protection which it asked, but it is interesting to know that many of the policemen sent by the Department for this duty were themselves of Irish birth. When Mr. Bowes said to one of these policemen, who spoke with a marked brogue, "It is pretty hard to ask an Irish policeman to crack Irish heads," the policeman answered: "Sorr, ivery hid looks alike to me when it breaks the law."

There are quite a few people in the United States who should bear in mind the philosophical principle involved in this brief statement. In the person of this Irish policeman New York's Finest

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"done themselves proud." We wish we knew his name and could publish his picture!

THE ROAD AHEAD

WE have received a number of letters since the election asking substantially the same question, though in different form: What foreign policy do we expect from the Republican Administration? This editorial is written in reply to this question.

I. The people have repudiated the policy of National isolation. Never again can any political leader aver that a great European war does not concern us, and expect to secure the acquiescence of the people. They have affirmed in their "solemn referendum" that they believe in an association of nations, though they differ—and the difference is of great importance—as to what its nature and functions should be. Mr. Harding made his position perfectly clear in his speech on August 28, and, in our judgment, nothing which he has subsequently said is inconsistent with this declaration. He said:

> There are distinctly two types of international relationship. One is an offensive and defensive alliance of great Powers. . . . The other type is a society of free nations, or an association of free nations, or a league of free nations animated by considerations of right and justice, instead of might and self-interest, and not merely proclaimed an agency in pursuit of peace, but so organized and so participated in as to make the actual attainment of peace a reasonable possibility. Such an association I favor with all my heart, and I would make no fine distinction as to whom credit is due. One need not care what it is called. Let it be an association, a society, or a league, or what not. Our concern is solely with the substance, not the form thereof.

This view, thus stated by Mr. Harding, was affirmed in the Republican platform, in a clause known to have been drawn by Mr. Root, who took a prominent part with European jurists in drafting a constitution for an International Supreme Court; it was reaffirmed by Mr. Lodge in presenting the Presidential nomination to Mr. Harding; it was affirmed repeatedly by Republican newspapers and Republican campaign orators; and it confirmed and promised to carry forward to completion a plan of international association presented at The Hague by America in 1899 under Mr. McKinley and reaffirmed and carried forward at The Hague in 1907 under Theodore Roosevelt. It has now been approved by the American people.

II. An international court composed of experienced jurists selected for their knowledge of international law and their judicial temper to decide such questions as may be submitted to it, and an international popular assembly in which delegates from the various nations may meet to confer on international questions, contrast their opinions, and compare their respective interests, were features of the Paris plan borrowed from the previous Hague plan.

But the Paris plan added an international executive, consisting of nine members, who might in their discretion call into existence an international army if any international exigency required. This military feature the Republican party condemned. This military feature the American people have now rejected. They are ready to enter into a purely voluntary association of nations to define and develop international law and promote good fellowship. They are not willing to enter into any kind of military alliance in which the nations put their military forces at the call of a foreign Power or combination of Powers. They will not consent that any foreign Powers shall summon America to war.

III. It will be four months after the election before Mr. Harding can be inaugurated. There is no reason why he should not employ this time in conferring with Senators, Representatives, and private citizens in working out a plan or plans for international co-operation which do not involve any suspicion of a military alliance. He cannot with propriety enter into negotiations with foreign governments; but there is no reason why his advisers and supporters should not by correspondence with private citizens in other countries prepare the way for an international association wholly pacific.

The way for such correspondence is opened for them. Few men in France know French sentiment better than Stéphane Lauzanne, the editor-in-chief of "Le Matin," of Paris. The "North American Review" for October contains an article from his pen in which, with the comment, "These are noble words which we cannot but approve," he quotes the following sentence from one of Senator Harding's speeches: "It is better to be the free and disinterested agent of international justice and advancing civilization, with the covenant of conscience, than be shackled by a written compact which surrenders our freedom of action and gives to a military alliance the right to proclaim America's duty to the world." The New York "Herald" following the election published extracts from different Paris newspapers to the same effect. That England is as little inclined as France to lay emphasis on the military features of the Covenant had already been made clear by Lord Grey's letter published before our election campaign had even begun.

In answer, then, to the question, What next? we reply that we hope the incoming Administration will at an early date be able to complete the policy initiated under Mr. McKinley and carried forward under Mr. Roosevelt, the creation of an International Supreme Court and an International Conference, but without any international military or police organization to enforce the decisions of the Court on the judgments of the Conference. For such a purely voluntary and pacific association of the nations the American people are ready with apparently practical unanimity, and there are abundant indications that it would meet with practically no opposition in any of the civilized nations of the world.

IV. There still remain questions, immediate, pressing, important, which the new Administration will have to meet.

Shall we recognize Soviet Russia?

Shall we do anything to protect the Armenians from massacre by the Turks?

Is France in need of any further protection from a still military Germany?

Can our counsels do anything to aid in substituting law and justice for anarchy in Ireland?

John Bass, in his interesting book on "The Peace Tangle," says that his observations in Central and Eastern Europe made during repeated journeys there since the armistice have led him to the conclusion that "the execution of the treaties of peace in their present forms will lead not only to the permanent economic decadence of Europe, but to future wars." Is America committed to the enforcement of those treaties?

In our judgment, No! The President had, under the Constitution, neither legal nor moral right to commit the American people to any responsibility for making the "new map of Europe." The Senate, first by its "round robin," later by its prolonged discussion and its bi-partisan opposition to the League, and the people by the election of 1918, did all they could do to give notice to the world that the President had no mandate to commit America to any such share in European politics. And it is now not only the right, it is the duty of America to pursue such a course of action as in the best judgment of its chosen leaders will promote the eco-

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nomic prosperity and the future peace of Europe. This is the only answer which can be given to the above questions before the inauguration of the President-elect; for his action then must depend upon the conditions which will then exist.

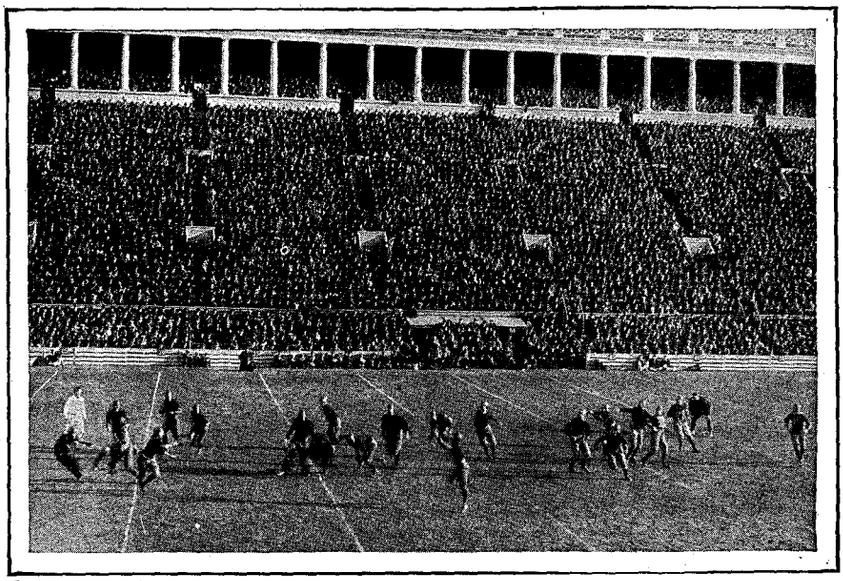
It is true that the new Administration cannot ignore the hopes and expectations inspired by its predecessor. In the article already quoted, Stéphane Lauzanne says: "To us French America is not only the greatest material force of the universe, but she is also the greatest moral force of the world." It is as true of the Nation as of the individual that "a good name is better than great riches." The new Administration must do nothing to impair America's good name. It must so exercise its liberty of action that its good shall not be evil spoken of.

But we believe that America, unentangled by any European alliances, can go to Poland and Russia, Jugoslavia and Italy, Greece and Turkey, and urge them to seek for their territorial disputes a peaceful settlement, either by diplomatic negotiations or by submitting them to a court of conciliation, an arbitration tribunal, or an international court, and this America can do with far more hope of thus contributing to a peaceable and just settlement of these European controversies than if she goes as one member of a military alliance to tell the contesting and inflamed peoples that the Executive Council has decided their boundaries for them and they must accept its decision or confront the united armies of the alliance.

Finally, and perhaps this is most important of all, the American people have a right to expect that those whom she has intrusted with the direction of her affairs, both National and international, will undertake the solution of all her problems by an open and frank discussion, not only in Congress, but also in the press and in unofficial assemblies of the people.

THE BIG GAME

NOVEMBER brings to almost every American college and university "the big game" of the year. It is not always a game which calls forth columns of news in the sporting pages with vaporings concerning a mythical football championship. It is not always a contest in which the general public is more than casually interested, but nevertheless to those who are directly concerned it is a dramatic and historic event. It is all very well to talk of over-emphasis upon athletics and to decry the distraction of collegiate attention from more important tasks, but "the big game" remains a reality which satisfies a normal and healthy craving for a thing without which American life would be the poorer.



(C) Keystone View Co.

THE TIE GAME BETWEEN HARVARD AND PRINCETON—THE SECOND PERIOD

Why is it that "the big game" has come to loom so large? There is involved the natural human instinct for rivalry, achievement, and acclaim. But other sports in which the same instinct might be gratified hold no such position as the annual test on the gridiron. Even baseball, commonly regarded as the National sport, is forced to take second place to football in the collegiate hall of fame. It is plain that "the big game" transcends the bounds of ordinary collegiate rivalry because football in itself is worthy of the place it occupies.

A French officer has defined football as the "struggle of a collective will against another collective will." The definition is apt so far as it goes, but it tells only part of the story. Football is a struggle of collective wills, but it is the game above all others where, in the subordination of the individual to the mass, the individual is not lost in the mass. Football is at once the finest example of co-ordinated effort and of individual daring and skill.

This might explain, perhaps, the appeal of football to the player, but it is not the reason why football draws tens of thousands year by year to the great athletic stadiums and coliseums of the country. There exists a drama of conflict in the game which even to those vastly ignorant of rules and methods possesses in a surpassing degree the power to evoke enthusiasm and to grip the emotions.

A football game has in miniature the psychological appeal of a national war. Within the confines of a hundred yards of pounded turf the drama of victory and defeat, of courage and high strategy, the tragedy of misfortune and the triumph of achievement, are displayed as vividly as when the six hundred horsemen of the Light Brigade charged the guns at Balaklava, or when Leonidas with his Spartans held the pass at Thermopylæ. Did you ever see the smiling face of Charles Brickley as he coolly placed a drop kick between a rival's goal posts in the face of a down-charging opposition? Did you ever see Sam White as with his quick hands, driven by a quicker brain, he seized a loose ball and dashed across the goal line for the winning touchdown? Have you ever seen a team, forced back by a heavier and better-trained rival, hold desperately for four long downs on the one-yard line? If so, you will not be inclined to consider what we have said as an over-statement of fact.

The courage and manhood which the game of football demands—and do not let any sporting writer delude you into a belief that football grit and spirit is patented by any one university—proved itself when the Great War came, for American football gave its best to the service of the country. In the Western conference last year, for instance, it is said that there was not a single player on any of the college squads who was not a veteran of the war. Such a record is not a purely physical achievement; it is a record which springs from brain and spirit as well as brawn.

There is a social value to the game of football which it shares with other intercollegiate sports, but which in the case of football is intensified by the attention which that game receives. No

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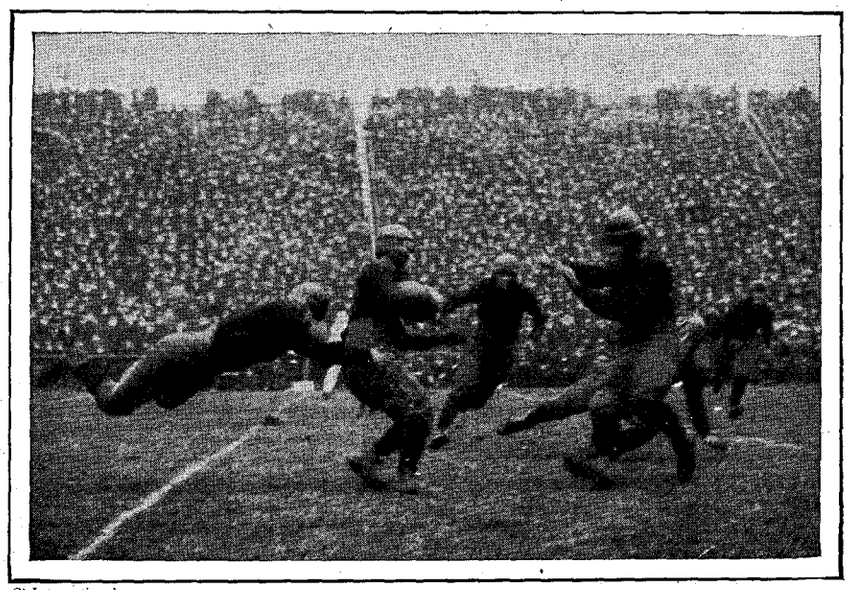

(C) International

CHICAGO-ILLINOIS GAME AT STAGG FIELD—ROUSE, OF CHICAGO, BRINGING DOWN FLETCHER, OF ILLINOIS, BY A FLYING TACKLE

better illustration of this can be found than in the story of one of the most worth-while games of the present season—the game between little Centre College, of Danville, Kentucky, and the great university on the banks of the Charles. It will be recalled that Centre College, numbering less than three hundred, sent its eleven to do battle in Cambridge. The reputation which preceded the Kentucky players drew a crowd to the Harvard Stadium which packed that great structure to its colonnade. The story of that game has been often told, but its aftermath has not received all the attention which it deserves. We find in the latest issue of the "Harvard Alumni Bulletin" a letter from a former Governor of Kentucky, Augustus E. Willson, himself a Harvard man. His letter deserves more extended quotation than we can give it here:

> Kentucky has always felt very strongly the pleasures and duties of hospitality, and it may be that our habit of talking about Kentucky hospitality . . . has been at times a source of amused comment by our neighbors. On the other hand, there has been throughout the South, among those who had not had a chance to visit New England, Massachusetts, Boston, and Cambridge, a general impression that ordinarily there was almost a lack of interest in strangers who were visiting there. Of course all who have had a chance to visit New England and make the acquaintance of any of its people have realized that American hospitality had no sectional divisions, and that no hospitality or welcome was more delightful than New England gives to those whom it has a chance to know; but no one incident of recent years has brought this fact home to the Kentucky people, and to Southern people outside of Kentucky, like the welcome extended in Cambridge to the boys of Centre College. It is proof certain, and it warms our hearts.
>
> The news came to the Kentuckians that the Centre College boys had carried themselves splendidly and had been received with all the attention, friendship, appreciation, and generous applause that a team from Oxford or Cambridge would have received, and they will never forget it. If you could read the comments of all the Kentucky papers about it, if you could hear what our people are saying about it, . . . you would realize that the favorable impression created by the game will last, and that the incident as a whole has warmed the hearts of Kentucky people and many other Southern people towards Harvard and established the name of Harvard in the South as hardly anything else could have done. . . .
>
> I felt a personal and a very friendly interest as a Kentuckian in the Centre College boys, and I wanted them to win distinction and honor. But I had no idea it could come in such a torrent. . . .
>
> If the Harvard Faculty and the men and women of Boston and Cambridge could hear all that has been said in Kentucky about Harvard's hospitality and broad-mindedness, they would realize that Harvard has taken a new hold on the South. The Centre College boys themselves, when they came home, were outspoken and unreserved in their praise of the sportsmanlike conduct, the unexpected welcome, the generous cheers, and testified that no Southern hospitality could ever be greater than that which they had felt and known in Yankee land.

The effect which the Harvard-Centre game had upon its two participants is in no way peculiar to the relationship of those two institutions. When Harvard journeyed last winter to the Pacific Coast, it found the same spirit of hospitality, good sportsmanship, and neighborliness which the Kentucky college found in Massachusetts. Every football game is a bond as well as a battle, an expression of co-operation as well as of competition. It would have been a sorry day for American athletics and American life if those who a few years ago saw in the brutalities of football the need of abolition instead of reform had triumphed in their misguided activity.

THE BLACK HISTORY OF A BLACK REPUBLIC

MOST of us received our first introduction to Haiti when we were assigned the task of declaiming part of Wendell Phillips's oration on Toussaint l'Ouverture from a school platform, and it must be confessed that for many of us the acquaintanceship has stopped with that introduction.

Something more, however, is needed than a hazy memory of Phillips's celebrated oration to give background to an understanding of the present situation in the Black Republic, a situation which vitally concerns the United States and which is destined to play a prominent part in future discussions of our National policy towards the smaller nations of our hemisphere. With this in mind, it may be well to give a brief summary of the history of Haiti. Though the outline of this history may be given in a limited space, it will not do to apply Carlyle's phrase, "Happy the people whose annals are blank in history books."

Haiti was discovered by Columbus in 1492. The island, now divided into the Republics of Santo Domingo and Haiti, was inhabited by some two million Indians. Under Spanish administration they were not long permitted to dwell in the land of their fathers. As early as 1512 slaves from Africa were imported to take the place of natives as laborers, and it is the descendants of African slaves who, with a slight infusion of white and Indian blood, now occupy the land. The story of the extermination of the natives is graphically told in Captain Burney's "History of the Buccaneers of America." The story is one of the most disgraceful chapters in the history of Spanish conquest.

Under the Spanish, mines were opened up and plantations developed. Sugar, introduced soon after the discovery,

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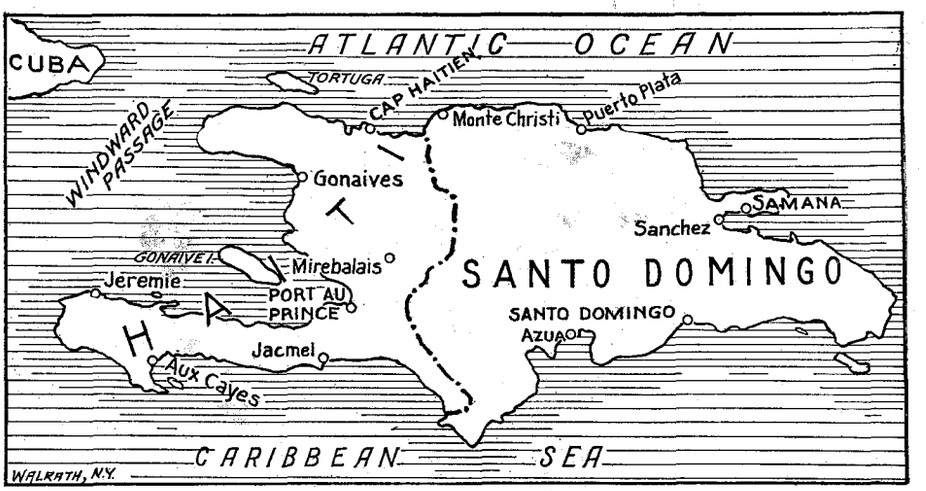
soon became the chief product. In the early part of the seventeenth century French and English adventurers (alias pirates) obtained a foothold on the mainland of Haiti, and towards the end of the century were confirmed in their possession by the Treaty of Ryswick.

When the French Revolution came, nearly a century later, this colony had attained a high degree of prosperity. Its population was composed of whites, free mulattoes, and Negro slaves. The mulattoes demanded civil rights, which the National Convention of France conferred upon them in 1791. As a consequence of this a civil war between whites and mulattoes and slaves broke out, resulting in the most revolting cruelty on both sides. In addition to its other troubles a British force invaded the colony. By a treaty with Spain in 1795 France acquired title to the entire island, although the British remained until driven out by Toussaint l'Ouverture in 1798.

Toussaint l'Ouverture was in control of Haiti by 1801. When the French under Bonaparte sent General Leclerc with 25,000 troops to reduce the colony to submission and restore slavery, previously abolished in 1793, the colonists offered a ferocious resistance. L'Ouverture was not defeated, but was treacherously seized and sent to France, where he died in prison in 1803. Under Dessalines the blacks renewed the struggle and finally forced the French to evacuate the island in 1803.

From the accession of Dessalines to power the history of Haiti has been that of a succession of revolutions, massacres, and bloody overthrows. After the assassination of Dessalines came the romantic tyrant Henri Christophe, who built the gigantic palace in the north of Haiti, the remains of which still loom high above a tropical jungle. Christophe committed suicide. His successor was driven from the island by revolution. The political division of the island came in 1844, when the Republic of Santo Domingo broke away and formed a separate government. This act was followed by almost continuous revolution in the Republic of Haiti until 1849. The Emperor Faustin I held the reins of that country for nine years, until he was deposed and exiled. A president followed, who was in turn forced to flee to Jamaica. The next president was shot; the next three were driven into exile. And so the tragedy continued until order was in a measure restored by the election of Nord Alexis in 1902. But his administration also failed, and finally ended in his expulsion from the island. From his expulsion Haiti's affairs became increasingly entangled with foreign nations. This tragic chapter culminated in the assassination of President Guillaume Sam in 1915, after he had sought protection in the French Legation. He was dragged from an upstairs room, and his body cut in pieces and paraded about the town of Port-au-Prince.



THE BLOOD-STAINED ISLAND SHARED BY THE BLACK REPUBLICS OF HAITI AND SANTO DOMINGO

From this moment the history of Haiti is the history of the American occupation. That is told in the official despatches contained in the Barnett report, which has been alluded to in previous issues of The Outlook.

At this time the Marines landed at Port-au-Prince. The occupation was effected with slight bloodshed and with the remarkable discipline and self-control which has always been the boast of our Marine Corps. The action of one company is cited as an example of the manner in which this occupation was effected. The report says:

> For more than an hour and a half, while the light faded to darkness, this company was endangered by occasional shots from snipers, but did not fire a single shot, though they disarmed a large number of Haitian soldiers and took possession of the Arrondissement.

At this time no *de facto* government existed. As Rear-Admiral Caperton cabled the Navy Department, "all government functions are at present carried on by a committee of citizens practically under my direction."

Rear-Admiral Caperton's report of August 2, 1915, described conditions as follows:

> Professional soldiers called Cacos are largely responsible for the existence of the large number of Haitian revolutionists. The Cacos are organized in bands under irresponsible and lawless chiefs who side with the party offering the greatest inducement, and only nominally recognize the Government. All Haitians fear the Cacos, and they practically control politics. There are now in Port-au-Prince about 1,500 Cacos retaining organization and believed to have hidden arms and ammunition, but ostensibly disarmed. The majority of the populace are submissive and well disposed and will welcome disbanding Cacos and stopping revolutions.

Rear-Admiral Caperton endeavored to establish a good relationship between the Haitians and the United States. He made no promises to the various Haitian factions save that order would be maintained and foreigners and Haitians protected.

The Haitian Congress was in session at this time, but since there was no President, under the Haitian Constitution, the Congress possessed only elective powers. The leading revolutionary at this time was General Bobo, who aspired to the Presidency of Haiti. On August 5 Admiral Caperton reported:

> The Haitian Congress to-day issued a bulletin that on Sunday it would elect a President, but at my request it has postponed the election. The time for an election is inopportune. I have been informed that Dartiguenave, now President of the Senate, is the candidate likely to be elected. He, I have heard from many sources, is a man of personal honor, patriotism, and ability. He has never been connected with any revolution and is anxious for Haitian regeneration. He realizes that Haiti must agree to any terms demanded by the United States, and he professes to believe that any terms laid down by us will be for Haitian benefit. He states that he will use all his influence with the Haitian Congress to have Haiti agree to such terms. Should he be elected, he must be sustained by the protection of the United States.

On August 9, 1915, the Acting Secretary of the Navy cabled to Rear-Admiral Caperton:

> Whenever the Haitians wish, you may permit the election of a President to take place. The election of Dartiguenave is preferred by United States. You will assure the Haitians that the United States has no other motive than the establishing of a firm and lasting government by the Haitian people and wishes to assist them now and at all times in the future to maintain both their political independence and territorial integrity unimpaired. That the Haitian Government will grant no territorial concessions to any

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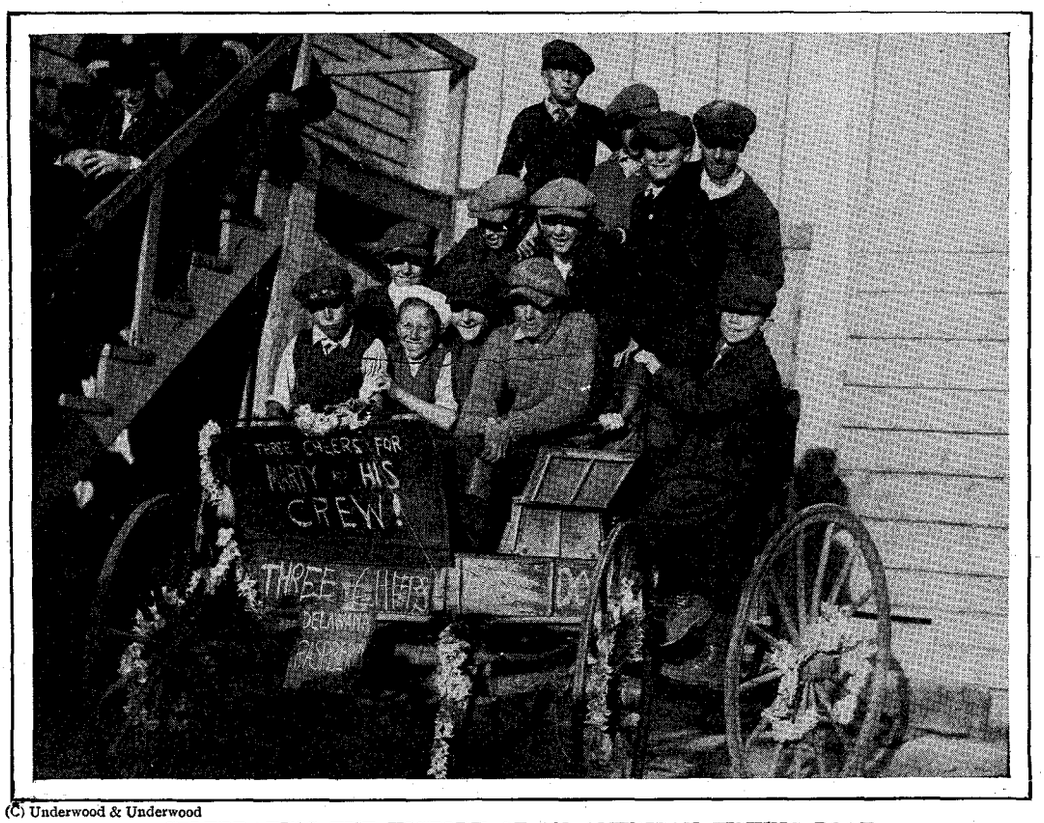
CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED



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CELEBRATING THE VICTORY OF AN AMERICAN FISHING BOAT

The Esperanto, which won the international race with the Delawana in Nova Scotian waters recently (see The Outlook, November 10), was commanded by Captain Marty Welch, of Gloucester, Massachusetts. Some of Captain Welch's fellow-townsmen gave him and his crew an enthusiastic welcome when the Esperanto came back. A feature of the greeting is seen above

(C) Keystone

A YOUTHFUL CHESS MARVEL

Samuel Rzeschewski, a nine-year-old Polish boy, is in America to show his skill in playing chess. He has beaten twenty players simultaneously on several occasions

(C) Keystone

A WOMAN CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER

Mrs. Helen Hamilton Gardener, whose picture is shown above, now occupies the office once held by Theodore Roosevelt. She is well known as a novelist and a social science investigator

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foreign governments will be insisted upon by the United States.

The attitude which the Department took at this time, it will be seen, was very much more sweeping than anything which the United States has previously attempted in its relations with the black republics. Under Mr. Roosevelt we supervised the customs of Santo Domingo, but the Dominican Government remained virtually intact.

In accordance with American desires, Dartiguenave was elected on August 12, 1915. The accession of Dartiguenave was followed by manifestations of hostility in other parts of Haiti than Fort-au-Prince, and the Marines proceeded to occupy other parts of that troubled Republic. The United States assumed charge of Haitian custom-houses, and its officers were ordered to see that the funds collected were used for the organizing and maintaining of a constabulary and for the maintenance of public works and relief. At the end of August there were more than two thousand officers and men of the Marine Corps stationed in Haiti.

A treaty between the United States and Haiti was signed September 16, 1915, which recognized the Haitian Government but provided for the continuance of the American occupation and the establishment of a Haitian gendarmerie under American control.

The reports of our commanders in Haiti from this date on deal largely with the efforts to suppress banditry in Haiti, and to exterminate the leaders of the professional soldiery which has long numbered in its tattered ranks a large proportion of the Haitian population. It was in the suppression of this banditry that the bulk of the natives of Haiti who have fallen before American rifles died. The record of this suppression is replete with stories of daring and courage which add luster to American military history, although the American forces suffered lightly in the successive battles and skirmishes with the Cacos. One incident of this campaign which occurred as late as October, 1919, may be cited here:

> On the night of 31 October, 1919, Captain Hanneken, Gendarmerie d'Haiti, Lieutenant Button, Gendarmerie d'Haiti, with faces blackened, and twenty gendarmes, all in old dirty civilian clothes, and one automatic rifle, took up a position at the point where it had been learned Charlemagne [a bandit chief] intended establishing his headquarters during the attack on Grande Riviere. . . .
>
> Captain Hanneken had observed some seven hundred men advancing to an attack on Grande Riviere. He knew the attack on Grande Riviere would take place. He decided to advance with his own force and try and penetrate Charlemagne's lines and capture or kill him.
>
> At tremendous risk and with many narrow escapes he and his men penetrated through six lines of outposts, and at midnight attacked the camp and killed Charlemagne and nine other bandits. It is believed Charlemagne's personal guard consisted of not less than two hundred and fifty men.

The story is more fully told in Harry A. Franck's "Roaming Through the West Indies," published by the Century Company, a volume which should be read by any one interested in the status of West Indian affairs. Mr. Franck's volume is by no means a whitewash of the activities of our forces. He gives them credit for courage and devotion to duty, but he also cites instances wherein they acted with lack of judgment and in a manner seriously to complicate the relations between Haiti and the United States. It is in Mr. Franck's volume that the story is told that our Marines once evicted the Haitian Senators from their Senate chamber with the direction, "Come on, you niggers, get out of here." Evidently if this story is true the Haitian Senate failed to impress our Marines as did the Roman Senate the Barbarians from the north! Mr. Franck also says that our officers in Haiti have been drawn much too largely from the southern part of the United States, and that these officers were ill adapted by education and early environment to understand and to control with a minimum of friction the citizens of a black republic jealous of the freedom which they have traditionally possessed.

One of the instances cited both in the Barnett report and in Mr. Franck's volume wherein our forces displayed a lack of judgment and understanding was in the re-establishment of the corvée system, the system of compulsory labor recognized by the Haitian laws as a legitimate method of maintaining and constructing roads. At the time of the American occupation Haitian roads had fallen into complete disrepair, and in an effort to stimulate reconstruction the corvée was re-established—a fact which drove many Haitians to banditry, an act which increased the forces of the Cacos by many hundreds of men. The lack of wisdom of this act was tardily recognized, but in a certain portion of Haiti the orders to abolish it were not even then carried promptly into effect. It was this section of Haiti in which those outrages occurred under an American officer of the Gendarmerie d'Haiti which served to call attention to the whole problem of our relationship with this black republic.

It would be unfair to the American forces to end this summary with a description of our failures. In the Barnett report is contained a quotation from a speech made by the Right Rev. Charles B. Colmore, Bishop of Porto Rico and Haiti, who says:

> Americans can hardly visualize the awful squalor, suffering, and chaos that existed in Haiti before its occupancy by Admiral Caperton nor realize the extent of the regenerating labors of the United States Marines during the months they have been on duty there.
>
> The Marines have literally taught the Haitians how to live decently. Before their coming sanitation, save in the crudest and most unsatisfactory forms, was unknown, fevers and epidemics were as plentiful as revolutions, a press-gang was in vogue, and the country was the victim of continuous uprisings engineered by political scoundrels, each of whom ravaged the customs money-drawer as each in turn came into short-lived power.
>
> The entry of the United States Marines ended this sorry story. With the wonderful facility and adaptability for which the Marines are noted, these advance agents of American civilization so changed Haiti that after they had been there four months, when I went on my annual visitation to the island, I hardly knew it to be the same spot. It had been improved beyond my wildest hopes. Sanitary systems had been installed, the towns had been cleaned up, former idlers and revolutionists were working happily for living wages, and a new spirit was animating the people.

The problem before America is to conserve the good work which the Marines have accomplished, to establish a native Haitian Government, and at the same time protect the islanders from their own misdeeds and from the selfish demands of foreign Powers. Nor may we forget that we should guard against our own selfishness as well as the selfishness of others.

It is possible that under the next Administration a full investigation of the Haitian situation will disclose the need for a change of emphasis in our Haitian policy. We believe that under a commander such as General Wood the pacification of Haiti could have been carried on with less friction than has existed in the last six years—while the United States was enunciating as a cardinal principle of international action the demand for the self-determination of small peoples. Certainly our occupation has been a direct violation of this doctrine. Perhaps both the United States and Haiti will be happier under an Administration which believes, as Republican Administrations have always believed, that there are nations and peoples incapable at present of complete self-determination. It is better to face existing facts frankly and to proceed accordingly than to enumerate general principles based upon impracticable ideals and then to proceed to violate those principles as the occasion seems to demand.

The recognition of actual conditions is in no way incompatible with the highest ideals. In fact, idealism which does not recognize reality is the best ally of gross materialism and international selfishness.

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THE COURAGEOUS CZECHS

BY ELEANOR MARKELL

PRAGUE presents the spectacle of all that is oldest and newest in our civilization. Architecturally the most mediæval town in Europe, with its powder gate of the fifteenth century, its astronomical clock where the Apostles still appear at the solar hour, and, crowning all, its magnificent royal castle with its eight hundred and ten rooms, formerly occupied by royalty one week during the year, it is symbolic of the past—gone, we hope, forever.

Governmentally, as the capital of the new Czechoslovak state, Prague is the seat of the directing force of one of the most advanced, perhaps the most progressive Constitution in Europe, with its absolute political equality between the sexes (a woman may become President of the Republic), its strict limitation of landholdings, its proportional representation. It is a remarkable juxtaposition of the old and new, making for all that is best in our modern life. There is reverence for the old, faith in the new, to which I would add the third fundamental quality of this people, willingness and ability to work.

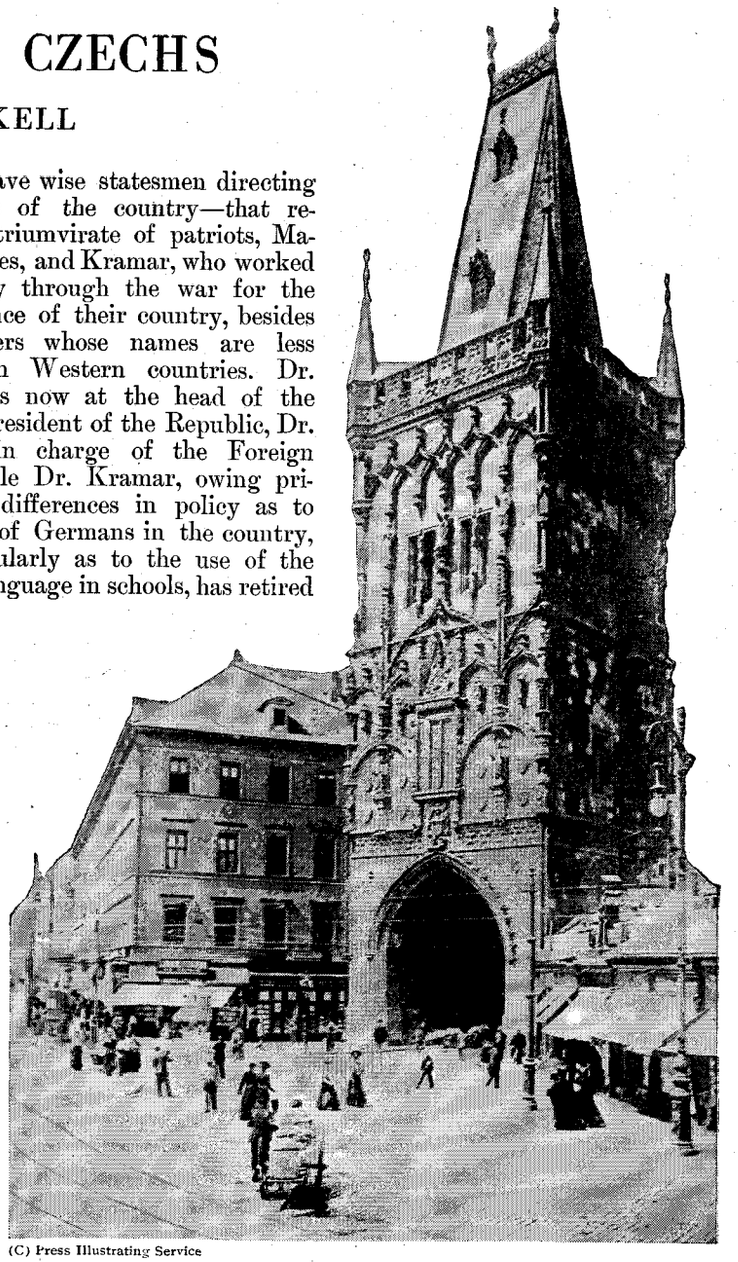
A NATION OF HOPEFUL ENERGY

In the often-quoted words of the Czechoslovak President: "States survive by the qualities which brought them into being. Our state was founded on legitimate warfare and upon work, and upon work will it continue."

Every one is working; there are no idlers, and, as a result, in spite of lack of raw materials, lack of industrial machines (looted by Germany and Austria during the war), and lack of rolling stock (from the same cause)—in spite of these handicaps, Czechoslovakia was the only late belligerent state whose exports were in excess of imports when I was there in July.

Hopefulness is, I would say, the predominating characteristic of the people to-day. One sees it in the bright glance, the upright carriage, the springing step, the voice; it is omnipresent. Coming to Czechoslovakia directly from France as I did, it was particularly noticeable and in striking contrast after the prevailing depression of Paris.

And why should these people not rejoice and have faith in their future? After three hundred years of oppression they are again their own masters; their land is rich in all that makes for material prosperity—coal, iron, forests, fertile soil for sugar-beet cultivation, from which they supplied forty-two per cent of Europe's need before the war. They have well-developed industries (glass, porcelain, and textiles), and, above all, they have wise statesmen directing the affairs of the country—that remarkable triumvirate of patriots, Masaryk, Benes, and Kramar, who worked unceasingly through the war for the independence of their country, besides many others whose names are less familiar in Western countries. Dr. Masaryk is now at the head of the State as President of the Republic, Dr. Benes is in charge of the Foreign Office, while Dr. Kramar, owing primarily to differences in policy as to treatment of Germans in the country, and particularly as to the use of the German language in schools, has retired from the Government after splendid service as the first Premier.



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THE POWDER GATE OF PRAGUE

OLD MONEY FOR NEW

The problems to be met are great but by no means insurmountable. While almost every country in the world has inflated its currency, Czechoslovakia has had the courage to deflate hers. Shortly after the founding of the Republic in October, 1918, all the former Austro-Hungarian currency was called in by the Government and for every two kronen of the old money one krone of the new Czechoslovak currency was given, with the result that, while the Czechoslovak krone is depreciated in value and forms one cause of the economic distress, it is nothing as compared with the depreciation in neighboring states.

The gold reserve on which that currency rests has a unique history. Part of the money was printed in the United States. Indeed, the thousand-kronen note printed in the United States is the most artistic issue the Czechoslovaks possess, in spite of the fact that the artist gave the symbolic figure of Justice six fingers. But the Government was confronted by the fact that there was no gold reserve on which to base the currency, and the nation was called on to give to the country its gold possessions to be melted up by the Government.

An American who was there at the time told me that the amount of gold articles brought in, from plate to bracelets, was remarkable—another instance of the intense patriotism of the Czechs. And upon that gold reserve and notes for their share of the gold of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire, still held in the vaults at Vienna, rests the currency of the new Republic.

To remedy the depreciation of the currency by increase of exports the

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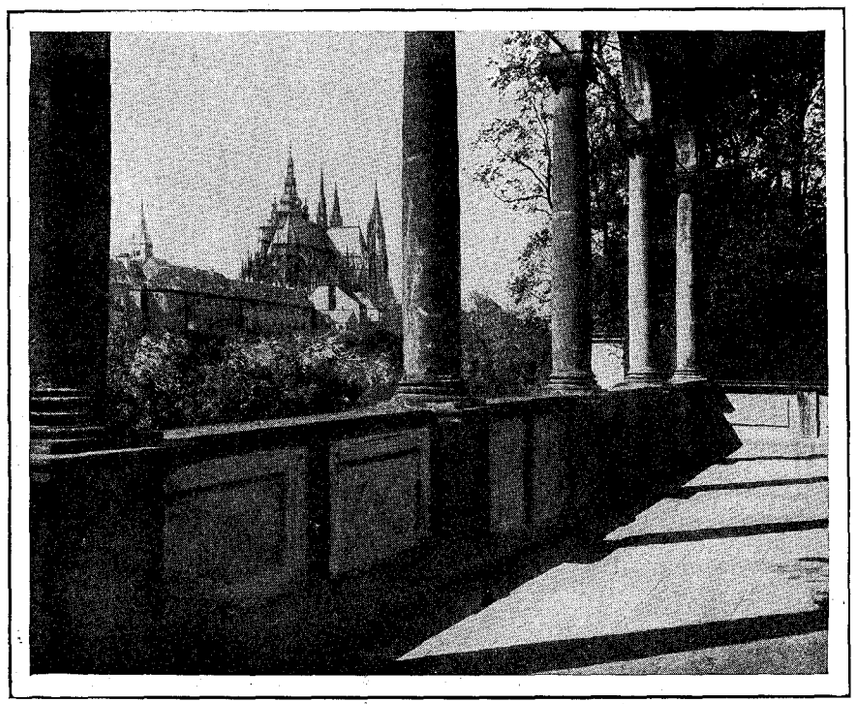
Government has encouraged the farmers to plant sugar beets for sale abroad, and it is another indication of the devoted patriotism of this people that in a country seriously in need of foodstuffs hundreds of thousands of hectares were planted to sugar beets for export instead.

DIVIDING THE LAND

The land question is perhaps the greatest internal problem. When the Republic was founded, nearly one-third of the land was in the hands of two hundred and three owners. These large estates—so large, indeed, that in some cases they were called kingdoms, as, for example, the Swartzenberg Kingdom in the south—were in the hands of German-Austrians, Magyars, and a small remnant of Czech nobility who had become estranged from their nation. The results were depopulation of the country, overcrowding of industrial towns, land hunger, and emigration to foreign countries in vast numbers.

The Land Act of April, 1919, seems to Western minds extremely radical, but the demand for dividing up the great estates had become well-nigh universal. This was proved by the fact that the act providing that everything in excess of one hundred and fifty hectares of arable land and two hundred and fifty hectares of general land should be seized by the state was passed unanimously in a National Assembly representing all political parties. The state, under the law, becomes trustee of the seized land, which in time will be sold to private persons or corporations. The newly instituted Land Offices have charge of the transactions, which have already started. The act is not confiscatory. With certain necessary exceptions, such as, for example, the estates which belonged to Hohenzollern or Hapsburg and to those guilty of offenses against the Czechoslovak nation, the seized land will be paid for, the amount of compensation to be determined by a bill shortly to be acted upon by the National Assembly.



Wide World Photos

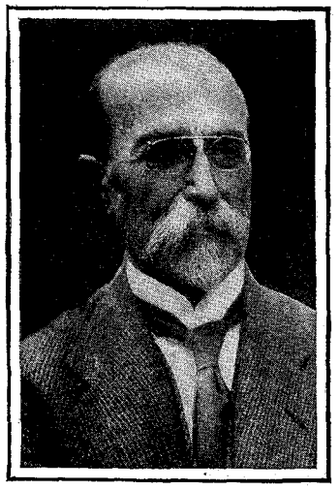
A VIEW OF THE CATHEDRAL FROM THE COLONNADE OF THE BELVEDERE IN "THE MOST MEDIÆVAL TOWN IN EUROPE"

A REPUBLIC BORN OF FAITH

This is only one of the great social reforms contemplated, but the Government, under the wise leadership of President Masaryk, is content to proceed slowly, to take each forward step as the people are prepared for it. The President is firmly convinced that violence is never beneficial. "I think," he said to me, "that all parties should take for their watchword far-reaching social reforms without bloodshed."

One has the feeling in Prague of being present at the birth of a nation. As a fellow-countryman of ours who is working for their Government for a pittance of what he could earn at home said to me: "It is worth two or three years of a man's life to be able to assist in such a work, and it is worth twenty-five or fifty years of the world's life to allow this experiment to be made, the first steps of which are being so courageously taken by the new Republic."

To quote President Masaryk once more: "We have achieved our independent Republic because we had a burning faith in our national ideals, because in our hearts we acknowledged and honored something sacred, because we had faith in our fellow-men and the people. In the same way we shall maintain our Republic and democracy if we keep faith in our ideals, if we recognize that which is sacred in our lives, and if we have faith in one another."

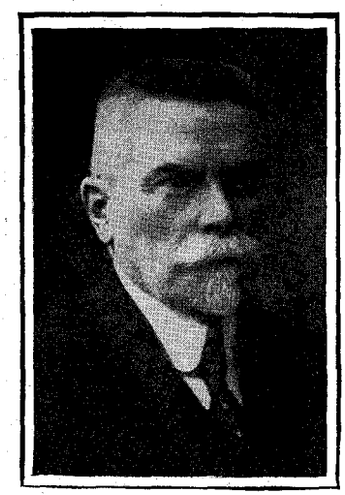


Keystone View Co.

DR. THOMAS G. MASARYK, PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC

Keystone View Co.

DR. E. BENES, THE CZECHO-SLOVAK MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS



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DR. K. KRAMAR, UNTIL RECENTLY PRIME MINISTER OF THE CZECHO-SLOVAK REPUBLIC

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THE CRUMBLING SECOND LINE OF DEFENSE

SCHOOLS DESERTED BY TEACHERS ARE UNABLE TO REPLACE THEM—CHILDREN ARE LEFT UNTAUGHT OR ARE TAUGHT INCOMPETENTLY—A PROMINENT SCHOOLMAN OUTLINES THE CURE

BY C. N. KENDALL

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

HOW shall the teacher scarcity be remedied?

1. *By readjusting teachers' salaries.*

The teacher scarcity that prevails in this country and in Canada is due chiefly to low salaries, both in elementary schools and in high schools.

For the year ending June 30, 1919, for example, the average pay of teachers in one-room country schools in New Jersey was $643.09. During the six years ending June 30, 1919, the average salary of the New Jersey teacher increased 27.3 per cent. The cost of living advanced during the same period approximately 100 per cent.

It should be said, however, that the salaries of many teachers have been substantially increased during the school year 1919–20, and will be still further increased for the year beginning September 1, 1920.

The average annual salary of all the teachers in the United States in April, 1919, as estimated by the Commissioner of Education of the United States, was $630.64. In the school year 1915–16 this average salary was $563.08. The average salary in the North Atlantic Division for the same year—1915–16—was $728.56; for the North Central Division, $569.65; for the South Atlantic Division, $342.39; for the South Central Division, $413.58; and for the Western Division, $797.47.

The increase in teachers' salaries has been by no means equal to the increase in the compensation of most other workers, including common laborers, scrubwomen, and street cleaners. The wages of coal-wagon drivers, clerks, motormen on street cars, carpenters, boiler-makers, and farm-hands have increased during the six-year period mentioned above from fifty to more than one hundred per cent. Teachers in high and elementary schools have been going into employments which are better paid, and which afford them the opportunity—or luxury—of paying their bills.

Teachers' salaries must be substantially increased or readjusted in all kinds of schools and for all grades of teachers from superintendent down; or, to put it more truly, we must at least keep teachers' salaries where they were six years ago, taking into account the greatly reduced purchasing power of the dollar. If this is not done, the choice must be made, in the case of many of our schools, between closing them or placing

in them incompetent and unqualified teachers. It might be better to close a school than to employ as teacher an incompetent seventeen or eighteen year old girl with no training for the work. This employment of young women with very slender qualifications for teaching is a real danger to the schools.

The normal schools in most of our States show a very substantial decrease in enrollment. In New York State this enrollment has decreased nearly one-half and in New Jersey one-third.

2. *By keeping the schools free from politics.*

The schools must be absolutely free from politics or self-respecting, capable, and ambitious persons will not teach in them. I do not refer to Republican or Democratic politics. There is comparatively little of that sort. I mean the politics of pull and favoritism. Politics should have no more to do with the conduct of schools than it has to do with the operation of a railway, the managing of a factory, or the carrying on of a store.

In some school systems boards of education place teachers in positions without heeding the recommendations of the superintendent of schools. The superintendent is a better judge of properly qualified teachers than any board of education can be. He will make mistakes in his recommendations, but he will not make so many as boards of education would make.

Wherever politics appears in schools it should be hit on the head by all public-spirited men and women. Any man or woman who introduces politics into an institution where the welfare of children is concerned is a traitor, not merely to the children, but to his country as well. The school is the one institution that more than any other should be kept free from politics because it is the institution upon which the future welfare of the country depends.

3. *By assisting teachers to find comfortable and attractive homes.*

Scores of school-teachers have been discouraged from going to a new community because no one seemed to care where they lived or how they lived.

One young woman reported that she was living, while teaching school, in a small room which had no closet or any other place to hang her clothes. She said: "The room is so small that when I walk into it I have to back out." Another teacher said: "I have to go one and a half miles to the school where I teach. The people in the district take the minister when he wants to go, but I have to walk a mile and a half. I wade through the snow and get wet to my knees; then I build my own fire and stay with the children all day, wade back home through the snow, stay around the kitchen stove and try to thaw out, and then go to a cold room at night." She added: "I'm going to

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quit this school as soon as this term is over."

4. *By making school conditions as attractive and convenient as practicable.*

Only in very exceptional cases should a teacher be called upon to sweep and take care of the schoolhouse. Somebody else should be employed for that purpose. Often the older children in rural schools can help in the care of the school. It is good training for them to do this. Schools are now much more than ever before competing with business in the employment of young women. The best business concerns do not compel their office force to sweep, dust, and make the fires. It is not good economy to do so.

The school building and school grounds, including the outbuildings, should be in good condition—well painted, well furnished, and suitably and sufficiently equipped with supplies and apparatus for teaching.

One young woman teacher went with a county superintendent to see a certain school which he had offered her, and when she saw the condition of the building she said to him, "Drive on."

5. *By consolidating schools.*

Capable young women do not look kindly upon the loneliness and isolation of one-room schools. In consolidated schools there are fewer classes. Instead of eight grades, there are only one or two grades to a teacher. Teachers know that in a graded school they can do better work with individual children. As a rule, consolidated schools are better supplied with apparatus and equipment.

Young women are often willing to teach in graded schools for less money than in one-room schools.

6. *By enforcing compulsory education laws.*

Competent young women dislike to go into schools where children attend irregularly. Poor attendance makes additional work and destroys interest in teaching. With few exceptions, compulsory education laws are not enforced adequately. The loss is enormous, because it costs just as much to maintain the schools when the children are absent as when they are present. Much of the inefficiency of schools is due directly to poor attendance and to the indifferent enforcement of compulsory education laws.

7. *By having more democracy in the schools.*

More democracy in the schools means that trained teachers should have more to say about the courses of study, or what the children should be taught. Teachers should have more initiative and freedom in methods of teaching, and their advice in school affairs should be more generally sought.

Teaching will become more attractive to well-educated and well-trained persons when they have something to do with directing the machinery rather than being mere cogs in its wheels.

8. *By having in all places, not merely in some places, able and competent superintendents of schools and principals.*

Teachers sometimes state that they will not teach in a certain school system because the man or woman in charge is not a leader of teachers; because he is not human; because he is narrow; because his educational and pedagogical qualifications are slight. On the other hand, teachers have been known to remain in school systems at lower salaries than they could get elsewhere because of the personality of the man or woman at the head of the schools.

9. *By giving a teacher a reasonable number of children to teach.*

Giving a teacher too many children to teach is a fruitful means of driving young women of intelligence from the schoolroom. No elementary teacher should have more than forty children to teach; better, thirty. Statistics are not available, but it is known that in many schools teachers have fifty, or even more, children to teach. Such conditions take the joy out of teaching. Some children in these large schools are untaught.

10. *By raising the prestige of the teacher.*

Many young women have the feeling that if they teach they will be barred from society. This is a mistaken notion, but since they do have this feeling it cannot be ignored. As a matter of fact, teachers, like all other classes of people, will find the level in society of which they are worthy. This has been demonstrated over and over again, as any man of broad experience in teaching and living knows.

11. *By establishing an adequate pension system.*

There should be a pension system, founded on a sound financial basis, as advised by actuarial experience, Statewide in its application, and supported, at least in part, by the State. The existence of such a system—dependable and reliable financially—will aid in giving stability and dignity to the teaching corps of the State. Its existence will make teaching more attractive because of the sure resource it will provide for old and worn-out teachers. Some States have already established sound pension and retirement systems.

We must take into account the fact that there is a growing reluctance on the part of some young women to teach school. Many women prefer positions where something is going on, as they term it, and where, in place of dealing with children, they have relationship with men of affairs, men who are doing things in the world. If the public wants its schools taught, it must reckon with this feeling of women. The war has placed women in many positions which were unknown to them before, and some of these positions will be filled permanently by women.

One bank in New York, for example, has five hundred women in its employ. This bank has, by the way, among other advantages, a well-equipped lunch-room, where food is served at very moderate prices. It is the policy of this well-run bank to keep its employees contented and happy. It should likewise be the policy of every school district, city and country, to keep its teachers contented and happy. This can be done if school boards and citizens are human in their treatment of teachers.

Teachers should have some social life where there is no shop talk.

If school boards and communities are wise, they will recognize that the schools nowadays are in competition with business.

These opinions are supported by the women's colleges of the country. I am permitted to quote from letters from these colleges:

> There is a growing reluctance on the part of young women to teach, . . . largely owing to the realization among college women of the lowered prestige of the teacher, the relatively small opportunity for initiative under ordinary school conditions, together with the equally slight chance of rapid promotion for marked ability or superior training.—*Goucher College, Baltimore, Maryland.*
>
> There does seem to be a reluctance on the part of young women to teach school, and this is largely due to the poor salaries which teaching positions pay.—*Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.*
>
> Many students have stated each year that teaching offered little more than a chance for sacrifice. . . . The student knows what is going on in the world around her, and she will not choose a vocation that does not pay a living wage. The situation at Smith College, significant in itself, is thoroughly typical of what is happening all over the country. We are facing the annihilation of the teaching profession.—*From various departments in Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts.*
>
> Out of the class of 1917, consisting of 247 members, at least 125 (fifty-six per cent) began teaching. . . .
>
> Out of the class of 1919, consisting of 226 members, so far as reports have been received, 30 (13.2 per cent) began teaching.—*Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York.*
>
> Now the teaching profession must compete with all the others. One of the handicaps from which it suffers is probably that most teaching positions are out of the large cities and most non-teaching positions in them. The

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salary question is also very important.—*Barnard College, New York.*

During the past decade there has been an increasing number of vocations open to the college-trained woman. The salaries offered have been higher than those paid to teachers and the various types of work have made distinct and individual appeals. In consequence of this there has been since 1914 a steady lowering of the percentage of seniors who took up teaching at the completion of their college course.—*Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts.*

The trouble is that the strong, vigorous, magnetic ones, who have shown leadership in college and would show it anywhere, too frequently prove to be just the ones who do not wish to teach and will scarcely listen to a presentation of the opportunities and privileges open to teachers. . . . I am told by these young women repeatedly that teaching is monotonous, deadening, fatal to development, and does not bring out all the powers. "Father says, 'Anything but teaching;'" "Mother tried it, and she didn't like it." The effect of the other vocations on the individual never seems to be considered. It seems to be taken for granted that the other vocations will lead at once to a constantly enlarging life. —*Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts.*

I have faith that we can keep our schools open and taught by competent teachers if we squarely face modern conditions; if we get rid of our traditions about teachers—which are very hard to kill; if we consolidate our schools; if we make education an attractive and serious business; if we make it a well-paid business and worthy the consideration of high-minded and ambitious men and women.

But the time will not come for twenty years when teachers will be numerous. There are too many things to do in this country and too many opportunities for employment open to women.

Of course marriage will withdraw a large number of teachers from positions. Personally, I favor the employment of married women in schools, and I acted upon this theory when I was city superintendent. Married women, in my judgment, bring to the schools a stability, a wise experience, in certain cases a knowledge of children, which is sometimes lacking in younger women.

I have throughout this article mentioned only women. I am decidedly in favor of more men in the schools, particularly in the high schools. We need these men, because the average child in his home is under the discipline and guidance of his mother rather than his father. Somewhere in his school life the older child should have the advantage of coming into contact with able, virile, and attractive men. In my judgment, we shall not secure men of this class in sufficient numbers unless we pay very much larger salaries than are paid at the present time to men teachers.

In conclusion, I should not be true to my own convictions and to the great cause of education which I represent—public education, which I regard as the greatest of all enterprises in the State—if I did not say that there are rewards in teaching other than salary. The teacher is potentially the most influential person in the community. Among the most durable satisfactions of life is the remembrance of what one has done for the growing and plastic natures of children and youth. Teachers are on the second line of defense, as the French say. The teacher is a necessity in a democracy, for a democracy cannot last if its citizens are not intelligent and moral. The teacher really serves two masters—the State and children. In this double service and in the remembrance of it are the most real satisfactions this life can afford.

WHY I LIKE TEACHING

"There are rewards in teaching," says Mr. Kendall in the accompanying article, "other than salary." If there were not, the Nation's second line of defense would by this time have very nearly crumbled to pieces. In a contest conducted among summer-school students by the Institute for Public Service, New York City, some of these rewards were described by teachers, principals, and superintendents from thirty-two States who submitted for a prize their essays on "Why I Like Teaching." Of these the essay winning the third prize, which conveys its conclusions in the form of personal experience, was written by Bessie Witkowsky, of Brooklyn, N. Y. It follows.

I shut my desk and looked around the large, pleasant office where I had spent so many happy though busy and warm hours in that hot Washington of the summer of 1918, and asked myself why I was giving it all up, why I was going back.

I came to Washington and joined the ranks of those stenographers and typists summoned by Uncle Sam to handle the tremendous correspondence and clerical work which were as essential "over here" to winning the war as soldiers, ammunition, food, clothing, etc., were effective "over there."

I was done with teaching forever, with its small monetary return and resultant discomforts, its lengthy vacations, when it was essential to toil in other fields to eke out a scanty existence. And now, in spite of it all, I am going back. Once again I asked myself, "Why?"

The answer came to me in a vision of flashing eyes, smiling lips, and bright faces. They were the magnets drawing me back. To what? To feel again the joy of teaching boys and girls, to see the light of understanding dawn in mischievous eyes, to feel the triumph of "getting things over," to hear once more the confidences of hopeful youth, to know again the joy of guiding offenders into the path of right. Small wonder that I missed these thrills in the commonplaces of office routine.

And the small monetary return. What had become of that? I would return in spite of it, secure in the thought that the American people would finally recognize the importance of education in counteracting the effects of Bolshevism, I. W. W.ism, and Internationalism, and would signify their realization by granting to the teachers a remuneration in keeping with the professional nature of their work.

This importance has been recognized and an increase granted sufficient to make teaching a profession which offers leisure, opportunity for culture, for travel, for intercourse with the most brilliant minds in lecture hall, the most talented on stage and concert hall, and a background of education which will enable appreciation and enjoyment. Are not these to be coveted?

Then there are the numberless advantages of contact with persons of education who must of necessity constitute the personnel of every school.

For the ambitious advancement beckons on every side; along whatever line one may long to specialize all fields are open, with only one requirement—proficiency.

To those whom circumstances have placed in need in a declining old age, whither all are bound, a pension soothes the closing years, which may be spent in well-earned and independent rest and repose.

To enjoy all of these advantages I returned to take up teaching once more, and never once have I regretted this step. Teaching is its own reward, as all who have taught know only too well.

To those who are about to take up their life-work no better choice could be made than to take up teaching.

BESSIE WITKOWSKY.

"AMONG THE MOST DURABLE SATISFACTIONS OF LIFE IS THE REMEMBRANCE OF WHAT ONE HAS DONE FOR THE GROWING AND PLASTIC NATURES OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH"

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HARDING, THE MAN OF MARION

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT AS HIS INTIMATE FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS SEE HIM

BY SAMUEL COLCORD

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT AND MRS. HARDING GREETING "FIRST VOTERS" ON THE FAMOUS FRONT PORCH

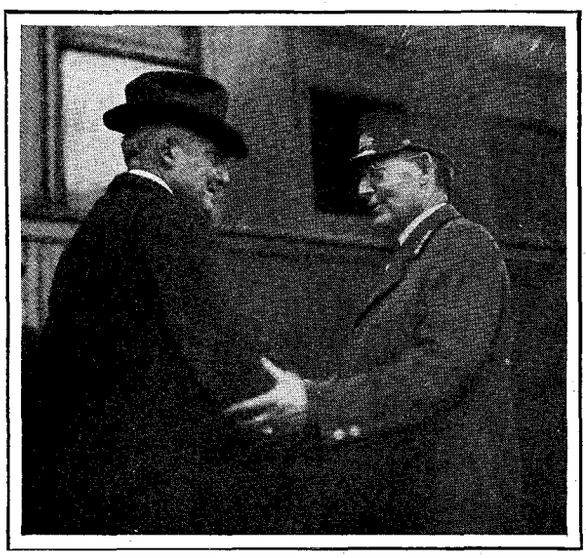
THE Saturday morning after election I stood in the crowd of "Marionites" who were bidding good-by to President-elect and Mrs. Harding, as their train started them on the journey to the obscure and isolated fishing village of Point Isabel, in Texas.

Senator Harding's warm hand-shake with the conductor who was to pilot the party to Texas and his jocular response to the question, "Shall I make fast time?" "Go slow; I have been going too fast for the past two weeks," reminded one of Roosevelt. But his warmer hand-shake with the managing editor of his clean and alert newspaper, the Marion "Star," coupled with the admonition, "Van Fleet, don't throw any dirt while I am away," was peculiarly Warren G. Harding's own.

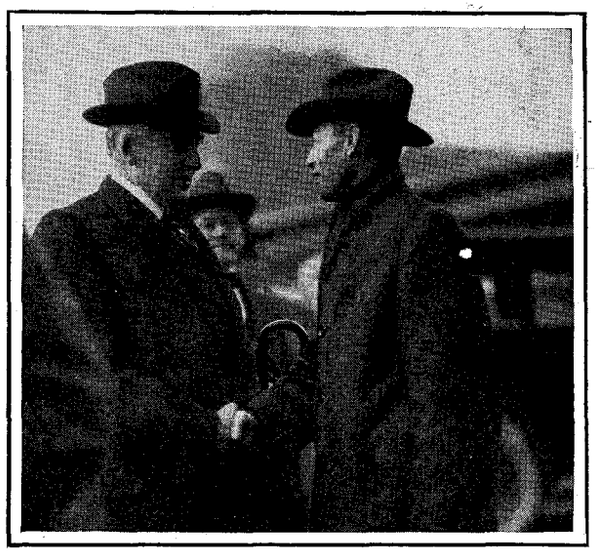
Happy is the man who is not only loved but is also liked by his neighbors. Everybody in Marion seems to like "Uncle Warren." I tried to learn what it was that particularly impressed these men and women. Topping all seemed to be this, that he is pre-eminently a kindly man. Instances to prove it were showered upon me. His estimable father, Dr. Harding, in one of his many non-pay calls upon his poorer patients, found a worthy Irishwoman who, because of misfortune to a son, her sole dependence, was in want of food. Meeting his son on the stairs, he told of the woman's plight. Warren's eyes filled and his voice choked as he said, "That must not be." The young man retraced his steps, and soon a large basket laden with food and comforts to last a week was brought to the door of the distressed woman. Wise provision was made that she should never be in extreme want again, and no one but father and son knew from whom the succor came. On another occasion the Senator learned of a young man of good character and exceptional talents who was too poor to acquire a much-needed education. In some undisclosed way the youth was sent to college with all expenses paid. It was years after his graduation and entry upon a successful career when by the merest chance he learned who his benefactor was.

Martin Miller, the oldest printer in Marion, who taught Harding how to set type, and who, I am told, has been celebrating his seventieth birthday for fifteen years and still sets type for the Marion "Star," for which he has been working with continually advancing wages since the late eighties, told me stories of the same tenor.

"It wasn't for political effect," he explained; "most of these things happened more than thirty years ago, when Senator Harding had no thought of going into politics. I worked for him when an old Nonpareil kicker," he went on to say, "was the only printing-press we had." It was about that time when young Harding often had to borrow from his mother to pay Miller his weekly wage, and about the middle of the week borrow part of it back to keep his paper going. "I never asked for an increase of wages," said Miller,



"GO SLOW; I HAVE BEEN GOING TOO FAST FOR THE PAST TWO WEEKS"



"DON'T THROW ANY DIRT WHILE I'M AWAY"

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THE PRESIDENT-ELECT'S SISTER, MISS ABIGAIL HARDING, WHO TEACHES SCHOOL IN MARION

"but I got 'em, I reckon, more than thirty times. Once he said to me, 'Don't you work too hard, Martin; save up your money like a good and wise man, but never have a worry. Neither you nor your good wife shall ever come to want.' Another time," continued Miller, who was never a rugged man, "I was hoisting a heavy load on a hand-rope elevator when Editor Harding happened to see it. He turned to the manager and said, 'Let some big man pull that elevator up.' He was always thoughtful of the welfare of his employees."

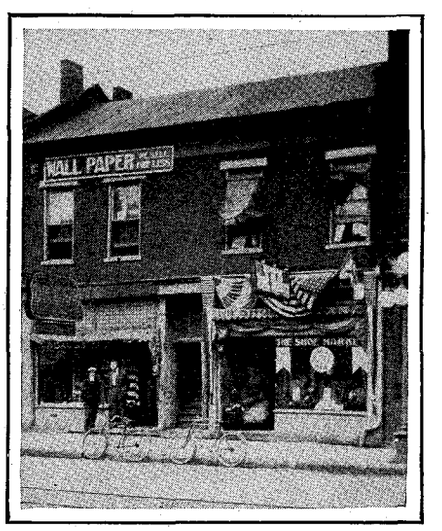
Upon every side it was impressed upon me that Warren G. Harding was a man who would scorn to reap political or other advantage by misrepresentation or by the advocacy of an idea or issue in which he did not thoroughly believe. Equally general is the belief in Marion that he is a man who can be fair to his worst and most unfair foe.

The best-known bankers, lawyers, and professional and business men generally in Marion needed no suggestion to say that he has been pre-eminent in his success in bringing men's minds to meet. "Yes," I said to one of my informants, "he is a harmonizer, a conciliator." "No," was the answer, "neither of those words seems to express what I mean. He doesn't merely bring men to agree. He listens patiently to both sides, and with great deliberation makes up his mind as to what is right and best, and then he brings both sides to his own way of thinking. Neither side surrenders. Neither side gains its point. But they both unite to work for something better. Sometimes each man thinks he has had his own way, but it is not his way, but Harding's." That faculty, if his friends are correct in their estimate, is to be one of Warren G. Harding's great assets in the difficult years before him as President.

If anything was needed to convince me of the correctness of this estimate, I got it yesterday in my one intimate interview with the President-elect, closeted with him in his office in the Marion "Administration House," when he said: "Few have realized the great importance and the difficulties of the task that confronted me in the campaign. I found two great opposing elements in the party, and it was my supreme task to bring them together. It was vitally necessary to do that if as President I am to render any great service to the cause of peace, to which I am deeply devoted." And then he said it all in one great and confirming gesture, when, with strong and ample arms extended to right and left, and then their open palms brought near but not quite together in one forceful sweep in which I seemed to see the Republican irreconcilable and the Republican friends of the League of Nations lifted and put down together in a common group for a great united effort behind the incoming Administration, he added: "That was my task. I had to reach out to both of those groups and unite them in a common purpose—and I have done it."

Intercourse with Marion's leading citizens, and particularly the men in Marion and elsewhere in Ohio who are known as Harding's intimate friends, brought a unanimity of expression that he is above all else a man of serious and high-minded purpose, unyielding devotion to any great cause which he may espouse, unusual patience, deliber-

THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT AT CORSICA, OHIO



MRS. HARDING'S BIRTHPLACE AT MARION, OHIO

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ation to the point of appearing to be slow; but one who by that very deliberation sees unerringly and far ahead. "He's sure-footed," they said.

Withal he is said to be possessed of a saving sense of humor. In St. Louis he answered heckling questions until they became irrelevant, whereupon he said, "As a boy I liked to listen to the wisdom of the town blacksmith and often brushed the flies from the horses he was shoeing as I asked him many questions, until one day he said to me, 'Warren, I would like to answer your questions if you didn't ask so many that have no sense in them.'"

In my native village in Illinois I heard Lincoln in one of his great replies to Douglas in 1858. Since then I have been a student of Abraham Lincoln. Against all preconception I am compelled to say that the qualities of Warren G. Harding upon which his neighbors lay the most stress are the same as the human qualities which the world ascribes to the kindly, honest, fair-minded, peace-making, patient, far-seeing, often humorous Abraham Lincoln.

Harding is deeply religious. So was Lincoln, though he belonged to no church. "I feel more given to prayerfulness that I may have strength to meet the heavy responsibilities that will be laid upon me," was Harding's response to the question if he was not jubilant over the completeness of his triumph. Like Lincoln, he is a good mixer with men. "He is the most uncommon common man I ever knew," was one of the descriptions of him I heard. He will play golf with a visiting Senator or prince of finance or industry in an afternoon, and, like as not, in the evening will say to some carpenter or typesetter, "Jim, what do you say to a game of pool?" "He is an uncommon good listener," said his pastor, Dr. McAfee. That again is Lincoln.

At the age of eleven he was a prodigious worker when he had a chance to make a wage. In that year in the corn-cutting season the man he worked for told me that he did more than the average man's work and was paid a man's wage.

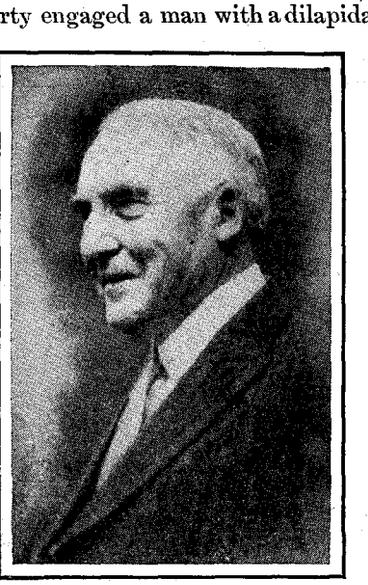
Not a Sunday passed in the last fifteen years of his mother's exemplary Christian life when he did not visit her, and always with a bunch of her favorite flowers. Of her he said, "The best proof I know of the truth of the Christian religion is found in my mother's life." The pastor of the church of which he is a faithful member and trustee, who was stricken early in the summer and has been confined to a sick-room ever since, told me with much feeling that the Senator had not allowed a week to pass, even in the stress of the active campaign, without paying him a cheering call, sometimes leaving a visiting Senator or campaign manager waiting at the gate while he made it.

As an illustration of his grip on the affections of the "common people" who thoroughly know him, it is related that when Scott B. Hayes, son of former President Hayes, came to Marion with some New York friends and learned that Senator Harding, whom they came to see, was not in the town, as he was to speak that afternoon in Columbus, the party engaged a man with a dilapidated

MRS. WARREN G. HARDING, THE NEXT MISTRESS OF THE WHITE HOUSE

AT TWENTY-ONE

AT FORTY-FIVE



AT PRESENT

WARREN G. HARDING

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Ford to take them the distance of fifty miles, a job worth twenty dollars. When they tried to pay the bill, the grizzled chauffeur said: "Did you men come all the way out from New York to hear Warren Harding talk? Well, any men who come all the way from New York to hear Warren Harding speak can't pay me any money."

CLIPPED WINGS

BY

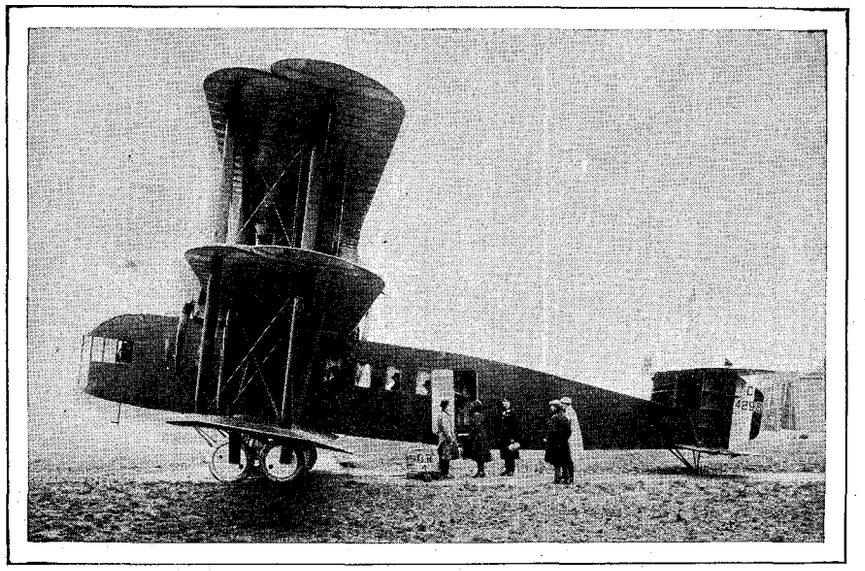
LAURENCE LA TOURETTE DRIGGS

AN American aviator abroad finds international courtesy somewhat strained when flying in the United States is discussed. The love of the air binds together its devotees, no matter what dialect is spoken, and the airmen's fraternity is stronger, as was evidenced in repeated acts of friendship between enemy fliers during the war, than that formed by the general run of casual alliances.

Yet in England and in France the American aviator discovers lurking behind the fraternal greetings that welcome him a sinister skepticism—an amused incredulousness of his ability and his knowledge concerning the art of flying. If a demonstration of his flying knowledge happily removes this prejudice, he is reluctantly classed as an extraordinary American, or one who has had the good fortune to reach Europe just in time to be saved.

The recent American fiasco, or debacle, attending the competition for the Gordon Bennett Cup at Etampes is precisely a case in point. Our four entries, after attracting the attention of the world to their boastful claims to speed of two hundred miles an hour and over, arrive on the field in splendor. The race is held and won by French airplanes at a speed of less than one hundred and eighty miles per hour, the American machines not even finishing.

In the European aviation journals the American finds that allusions to flying in his own country are accompanied by an editorial sneer, and that even noteworthy performances are mentioned with the silent protest of quotation marks or a question mark. He wonders that this unconcealed scorn vents itself against a nation celebrated for its manufacturing industry, for its inventiveness and ingenuity, for its acknowledged prowess in fighting ability and athletics. Can it be true that American aviation is absolutely discredited abroad? He is willing to admit an American reputation for boastfulness which has so far overshot itself that American claims must henceforth be demonstrated before they are accepted as true. But why should flying in America, where flying was born, be ridiculed not only by the flying men, but by the public of Europe? What evil propaganda is responsible for this error?



A "PULLMAN" OF THE SKY—"IN EUROPE A SCORE OR MORE OF COMMERCIAL AIR LINES ARE OPERATING ON SCHEDULE"

IS FEAR THE ONLY INCENTIVE?

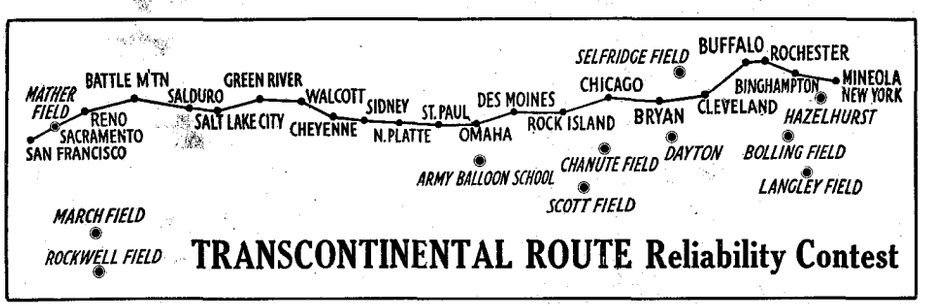
Good, better, and best, after all, are but adjectives of comparison. If there were no aviation in Europe, the present status of flying in the United States would receive world-wide wonder and renown. The fact that Europe does disdain recognition of American airplanes simply implies that greater progress has been made there in the design and manufacture of airplanes as a result of the mighty impetus given their production by a united public opinion demanding protection in war.

American communities have never experienced the horrors of bombing raids by the swift and silent airplanes. They are indifferent to the fact that the sole means of beating back these destructive fleets lies in swifter and stronger airplanes. But in London, in Paris, in Brussels, and in Cologne the public needs no enlightenment as to the aircraft's necessity or value. Europe has felt the power of aircraft. America has not.

It is frequently asserted that the war advanced the science of aviation in the world by many years. This is doubtless true so far as the nations which were in peril are concerned. Their progress has been phenomenal. But in China and Japan no helpful improvements have originated. Outside the war area no conspicuous growth in aviation has occurred. America has absorbed some few germs of fruitfulness, but lacks the impetus to progress exacted by vehement demand of the public for self-protection.

The war having ended, commerce now picks up its head and considers the airplane as a possible vehicle for intercommunication. America may not be interested in wars, but she is interested, intensely so, in commerce.

In Europe a score and more of commercial air lines are operating on schedules, establishing hitherto undreamed of quickness of intercommunication between London, Paris, Brussels, Copenhagen, Berlin, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Lyons, the Riviera, Rome, Athens, and Constantinople. This means less delay between orders and deliveries, saving of interest on bills of exchange, saving of time in business abroad. Swift transportation by airplane brings the



"This is the only established air route across America. Each circle represents a landing field that is properly organized. Before any city can be on an air route it must have a landing field"

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great cities of the world close together.

AN INFANT PRODIGY

The great bugaboo of danger, which has attended the usefulness of flying since its birth, has received a shock in England since the report for twelve months' operations disclosed the fact that an average of two hundred thousand miles' flying with freight and passengers involved but one fatal accident. Railways of to-day, after decades of experiments and improvements, show scarcely a better average. And aerial transportation is yet in its infancy.

It is necessary to consider commercial aviation and war aviation as one unit if we are to progress here in the United States in the building up of our air industry. For, in short, the trouble with American aviation is that there is no aviation to speak of in America. This fact is so evident to Europeans, in contrast with their own activities, that the American aviator abroad soon discovers for himself the justice of Europe's skepticism when American performances are described.

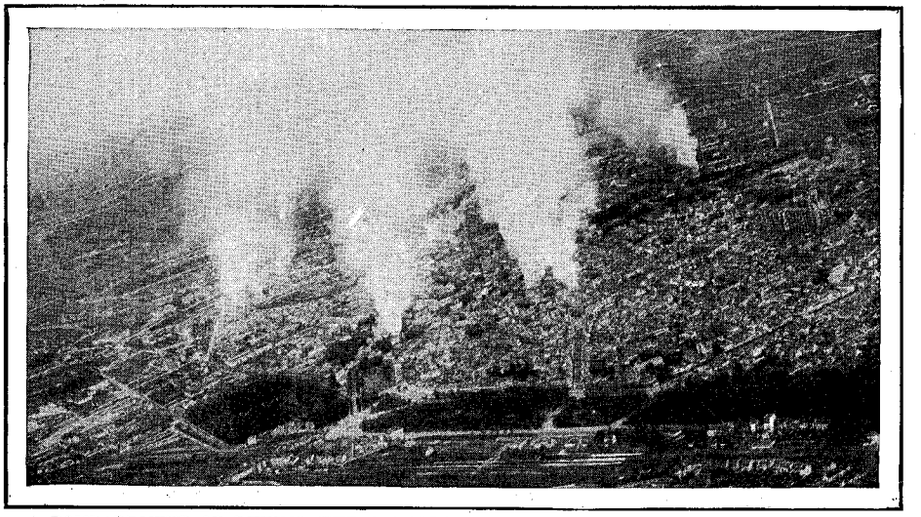
THE VICIOUS CIRCLE

Few landing-fields exist in the United States, few airplanes are flown, few new types are produced, few pilots fly. Airplanes are not manufactured, because there are no orders for them. There are no orders because there are no landing-fields and airplanes are too expensive to be risked on forced landings. The vicious circle is complete. Each factor points to the omission of the next necessary factor. And the result is that American flying is practically dead.

There are probably very few actual enemies of aviation in the United States. The public at large enjoys the spectacle of flying. The public feels annoyed that we do not get on faster in this business of aviation, and it wants to know why American pilots and manufacturers do not wake up. The pilots and the aeronautical industry say America lags behind Europe because of the lack of public support for aviation. And thus another vicious circle is found incidental to our stagnation.

Rather than risk individual capital in such hazardous business, the manufacturers of this country have turned their factories into other lines, filling only such airplane deliveries as are called for by the Army and the Navy and the air mail contracts. If a pilot wishes to pay two or three times as much as an airplane is worth, the manufacturers will gladly produce the machine for him. No other airplanes are available, except from the surplus war stock that is now several years old and is unsuitable for his wants at best.

European nations have decided that the logical way to encourage aviation is to have their governments pay for landing-fields and pay for airplanes used in carrying mails, used in training reserve pilots, and used for other government purposes. Landing-fields for airplanes are as necessary as are harbors for ships of the sea. And if airplanes must be provided in readiness for the defense of a nation, then the manufacturers must keep their factories in commission. Their designs must be improved to keep abreast with those of rival nations. And their output is such that a mail-carrying machine can be instantly transformed into a bombing or observation machine if the necessity arises.



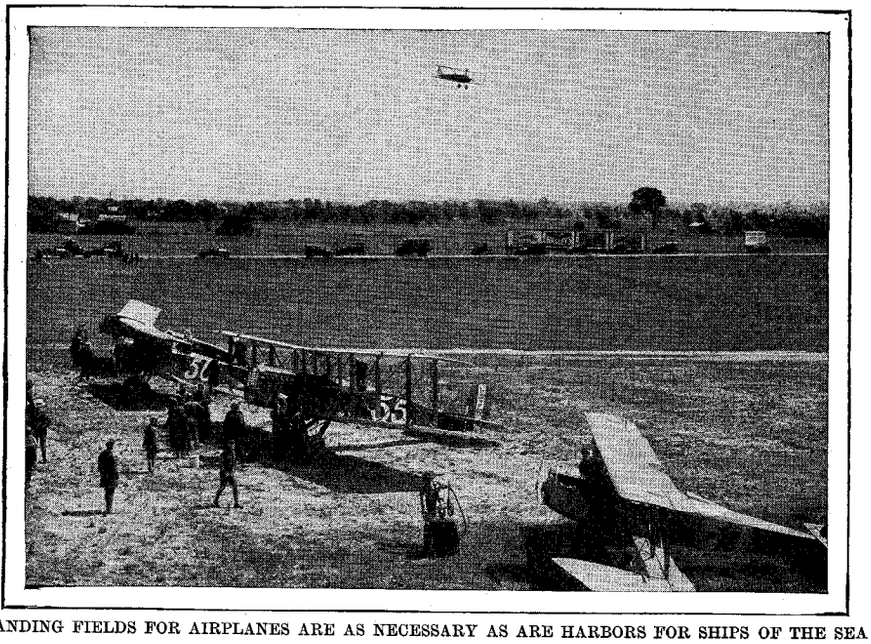
A BOMBARDMENT OF RHEIMS (THE CATHEDRAL CAN BE SEEN NEAR UPPER RIGHT-HAND CORNER). "EUROPE HAS FELT THE POWER OF AIRCRAFT"

UP TO THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PUBLIC

Aviation should be subsidized to at least the same extent as the merchant marine and in early days the railway mails were subsidized by the Government if the present vicious circles above mentioned are to be cut. No business corporation will undertake the operation of an air line from New York to Chicago unless the project receives the support of the National Government. This support should be forthcoming, for the line thus established would be useful not only to the public in times of peace, but would be of great value to the Nation in war time.

Something has been the matter with our aviation from the very beginning. And that "matter," in the last analysis, is the public. Congress awaits only the public demand to help American aviation to its feet.

We made a bad mess of it in the war, and since the war we have made no improvement. Money was voted, and wasted, because the requirements for immediate results were impossible of fulfillment. What is needed now is steady competition among American producers for ever-increasing improvements in airplane performances. And for this output the manufacturers will find a ready market once the necessary landing facilities are established throughout the length and breadth of our country. For the present, both of these problems are distinctly up to the Government for solution. If they are longer neglected, even the poor remnant of the industry still surviving the war will be lost.



"LANDING FIELDS FOR AIRPLANES ARE AS NECESSARY AS ARE HARBORS FOR SHIPS OF THE SEA"

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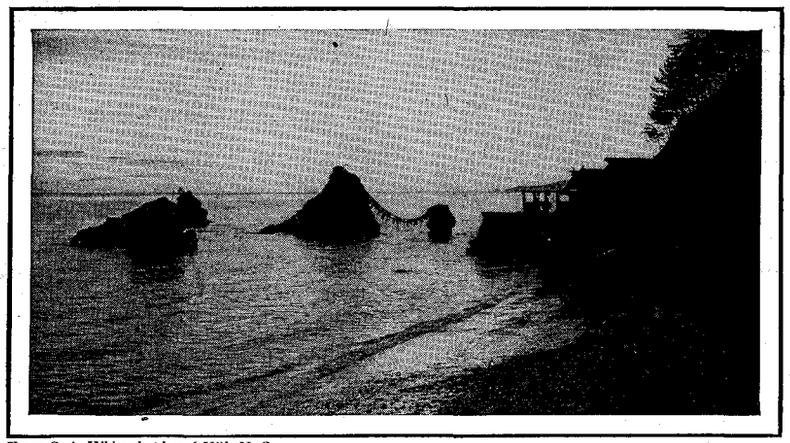
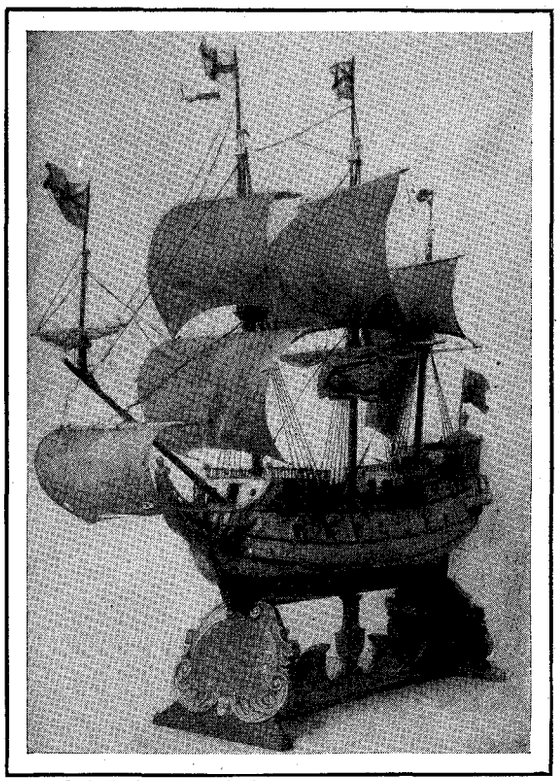
PICTURES FROM OUTLOOK READERS



From C. A. Hibbard, Chapel Hill, N. C.

WIFE AND HUSBAND ROCKS AT FUTAMI, JAPAN

The American reader will be able to guess which is the "Wife Rock." The straw ropes connecting the two rocks popularly symbolize conjugal union, although there is a legend to the effect that the god Susa-no-o in returning a favor showed a poor peasant how to protect the village from future plagues by barring the entrance between the rocks with these rope strands



From J. L. G. Ferris, Philadelphia, Pa.

MODEL OF WILLIAM PENN'S SHIP, THE "WELCOME"

The model was built by the sender of the photograph. It is part of a collection now on exhibition at Independence Hall Museum in Philadelphia. The ship was of 300 tons register. Penn crossed the Atlantic in the Welcome in 1682, the voyage occupying nearly two months

From Mrs. L. H. MacDaniels, Ithaca, N. Y.

A SPHINX AT MEMPHIS, EGYPT

The Egyptian Sphinx ("a wingless monster with a lion's body and a human head") is said by some authorities to have been erected near burial places as a guardian of the dead. The Sphinx shown in the picture is of course much smaller than the celebrated one near the Great Pyramids

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THE BOOK TABLE: DEVOTED TO BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS

CHILDREN'S READING

BY SIDONIE MATZNER GRUENBERG

(Author of "Sons and Daughters," "Your Child Today and Tomorrow," etc.)

THE heroes of myth and legend would seem to be making way for the heroes of the daily life and the conquerors of reality. One of the marked tendencies in the publication of books for children is the increasing number of biographies suitable for children as young as ten years, or even younger. The great attention given to the current performances of the outstanding personalities during the war, as well as a stimulated interest in the lives of such prominent men and women, no doubt contributed to the habit of considering the lives of real people as suitable material for young folks' mental food. But the tendency is in part to be attributed to a better understanding of the child's psychology, for a number of these books were already to be had before the war.

Amy Steedman's "When They Were Children," making a special appeal in that the stories are *about* children; Mary H. Ward's "The Light Bringers;" and Ariadne Gilbert's "More Than Conquerors," are among the collected biographies for children that pointed this tendency before the war. More recent books of value are Ponsonby's "Rebels and Reformers," and the two series of "The Book of Bravery," by Henry W. Lanier. Of course there have been books of saints and heroes almost as long as there have been any books for children; the noteworthy fact is that the new biographies count on yielding their values without the moralizing and preaching that defeated the purpose of the earlier attempts to interest young people in worthy achievement and character.

One of the developments in books for children that the outbreak of the war stimulated is the wide range of folk and fairy tales of various peoples. Thus there is a new volume of Czechoslovak fairy tales, another of Spanish, Swiss, Jewish, and so on.

The tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims is marked by two juveniles (one of them "made in England"), "A Mayflower Maid," by E. A. & A. A. Knipe (The Century Company), and "The Young Pilgrims," by Charles Herbert (The Lippincott Company).

There are a number of books in different fields, but the total output of high quality does not come up to last year's. Apparently last year saw the publication of the best that had been held back during the war. And "best" books have not been produced in sufficient quantity in the meanwhile. This may account for an apparent disposition to reissue standards in new forms. One of the best recent series of juvenile classics is that by Rand McNally & Co., eleven volumes of well-made books, including such titles as "Robinson Crusoe," "Tanglewood Tales," "Ivanhoe," "Treasure Island," and so on. They are attractively illustrated by Milo K. Winter.

The greatest dearth continues to be of worth-while fiction, especially for girls. The writers seem too often to assume that the only acceptable fiction for children consists of boarding-school pranks or in a concentration of impossible "Boy Scout" adventures.

NEW BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

BIOGRAPHY

Abraham Lincoln. Frederick A. Stokes Co,
A valuable addition to the "Heroes of All Time Series." 8-12.

Boys' Book of Sea Fights. By Chelsea Curtis Fraser. Thomas Y. Crowell Co.
Famous naval battles and biographical sketches of naval heroes from Francis Drake to the Great War. Over 14.

Broad Stripes and Bright Stars. By Carolyn S. Bailey. Pictures by Power O'Malley. Milton Bradley.
Tales of heroism and achievement out of America's development. 10-14.

Pioneers of America. By Albert F. Blaisdell and Francis K. Ball. Little, Brown & Co.
Some twenty episodes and sketches from pioneer life. 8-12.

Rebels and Reformers. By Arthur and Dorothea Ponsonby. Henry Holt & Co.
Interesting and inspiring stories of the lives of such notable figures as Savonarola, Voltaire, Bruno, Thoreau, Lloyd Garrison. Over 14.

Stories of the Saints. By G. Hall. Doubleday, Page & Co.
The better-known Christian saints of the early centuries retold for children. 12-15.

The Book of the Long Trail. By Henry Newbold. Longmans, Green & Co.
Sketches of eight English explorers and travelers. 12-14 and over.

The Child's Book of English Biography. The Child's Book of American Biography. By Mary Stoyell Stimpson. Little, Brown & Co. 8-12.

Little Heroes of France. By Kathleen Burke. Doubleday, Page & Co.
Twelve stirring incidents of the Great War. 10-14.

The Light Bringers. By Mary H. Wade. Little, Brown & Co.
Peary, Clara Barton, Wright Brothers, Julia Ward Howe, Marconi, Amundsen.

FOR CHILDREN OF NURSERY AGE

Bobby and the Big Road. By Maud Lindsay. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co.
A delightful tale of a little boy's journey to a new country home.

Fairy Tales from France. Adapted by W. T. Larned. P. F. Volland Co.
An unusually artistic little volume, containing some charming fairy tales. 8-12.

Friendly Fairies. By Johnny Gruelle. P. F. Volland Co.
A charmingly illustrated collection of tales.

My Very First Fairy Book. Thomas Nelson & Son.
Attractive and inexpensive edition. Contains the old familiar tales of "Red Riding Hood," "Sleeping Beauty," etc.

My Very Own Picture Book. Edited by Mrs. Herbert Strang. Humphrey-Milford Co.
A simple, pretty little volume.

Stokes's Wonder Book of Mother Goose. Large, impressive volume. Profusely illustrated by Florence Choate and Elizabeth Curtis.

Sunny Bunny. By Nina Wilcox Putnam. P. F. Volland Co.
A lively tale on the order of the now famous "Peter Rabbit." An unusually attractive book, beautifully illustrated in color.

The Little Brown Bear. By Johnny Gruelle. P. F. Volland Co.
A rarely effective approach to the young child's interest. Unusually and beautifully decorated in color.

The Boyd Smith Mother Goose. G. P. Putnam's Sons.
An unusually attractive edition. Numerous illustrations in Boyd Smith's best vein.

Winkle, Twinkle and Lollypop. By Nina Wilcox and Norman Jacobsen. P. F. Volland Co.
An amusingly told story of adventure. An attractive little volume.

FOLK AND FAIRY TALES

A Chinese Wonder Book. By Norman Hinsdale Pitman. E. P. Dutton & Co.
Colored illustrations by a Chinese artist; curious Oriental charm and humor. Very attractive. 8-12.

Jewish Fairy Tales and Stories. By Gerald Friedlander. E. P. Dutton & Co.
A small volume of interesting characteristic short stories. Valuable addition to racial folklore, 10-14.

Swiss Fairy Tales. By William E. Griffis. Thomas Y. Crowell Co.
Twenty-five stories dealing with the fairies, elves, goblins, and frost giants of the Alps. An interesting addition to the rapidly growing fairy tales of various nations. 8-12.

Tales of Folk and Fairies. Written and illustrated by Katherine Pyle. Little, Brown & Co.
Fairy tales from the Old World across the seas—from Scotland, Scandinavia, Russia, Persia, and Arabia. Exceptionally well told. 8-12.

Tales of Enchantment from Spain. By Elsie Spicer Cells. Harcourt, Brace & Howe.
Fifteen fairy tales from Spanish sources characteristically illustrated. 8-12.

The Jewish Fairy Book. By Gerald Friedlander. Frederick A. Stokes Co.
Simple and genuine tales of adventure, heroic quests for wisdom, fascinating legends selected from the wealth of folklore belonging to this ancient people. 10-14.

The Shoemaker's Apron. A Second Book of Czechoslovak Fairy Tales. Retold in English by Parker Fillmore Illustrations and decorations by Jan Matulka. Harcourt, Brace & Howe.
A collection of twenty characteristic stories. Very effectively illustrated. 8-12.

Wonder Tales of the World. By Constance Armfield. Harcourt, Brace & Howe.
Seventeen unhackneyed and pleasantly told folk and fairy tales from as many countries. 8-12.

POETRY

A Child's Garden of Verses. By Robert Louis Stevenson. Rand McNally & Co.
Attractive Edition. 8-12.

For Days and Days. By Annette Wynne. Frederick A. Stokes Co.
Verses arranged for the months of the year. Will appeal to the sentiment and imagination of children. 8-12.

The Courtship of Miles Standish. By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. Houghton Mifflin Co.
Charming illustrations by N. C. Wyeth make this an unusually attractive volume. 10-14.

STORIES

A Staircase of Stories. G. P. Putnam's Sons.
A good family book containing sixty-four tales graded according to their appeal to children of from four to fourteen years. Chosen by Louey Chisholm and Amy Steedman. 31 plates in color, 41 drawings in black and white. 8-12, 10-14.

Boy Stories. By Rudyard Kipling. Rand McNally & Co.
Two ballads and over twenty stories selected from Kipling's best. Illustrated in color. 10-14.

Hans Brinker. By Mary Mapes Dodge. Rand McNally & Co.
New junior library of favorites.

Ivanhoe. By Sir Walter Scott. David McKay Co.
Handsomely illustrated. Gift edition. Over 14.

Jack Heaton, Wireless Operator. By A. Fred Collins. Frederick A. Stokes Co.
Thrilling adventures in which the wireless plays a prominent rôle. 12-16.

Kenilworth. By Sir Walter Scott. David McKay Co.
Handsomely illustrated gift edition. Over 14.

Kidnapped. By Robert Louis Stevenson. Rand McNally & Co.

Overland for Gold. By Frank H. Cheley. The Abingdon Press.
The thrill of the overland trail in search of gold. 12-14.

Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens. From the Little White Bird. By J. M. Barrie. Charles Scribner's Sons. Illustrated by Arthur Rackham. 10-14.

Pinocchio. By C. Collodi. J. B. Lippincott Co.
Attractive gift edition. Illustrations and marginal decorations by Maria L. Kirk. 8-12.

Paul and the Printing Press. By Sara Ware Bassett. Little, Brown & Co.
An interesting story of a modern high-school boy's experience, with considerable information on the history of printing. 12-16.

The Cart of Many Colors. By Nannine La Villa Miklejohn. E. P. Dutton & Co.
Adventures in Italy during the war, with hints at past history. 10-14.

The Cockpit of Santiago Key. By David S. Greenberg. Boni & Liveright.
Life and adventure in Porto Rico, with high idealism sustained above the crude and sordid pictures. Over 14.

The Children's Story Garden. Collected by a Committee of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends. J. B. Lippincott Co.
A collection of unusual stories varied in scope and full of ethical significance. 8-12.

The Young Russian Corporal. By Paul Togolevitch. Harper & Brothers.
Adventures in the war of a boy who managed to get into the army at twelve years; written by himself. 12-16.

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NEW BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

STORIES (*Continued*)

Tyltyl. Maeterlinck's "Betrothal" for Children. Told by Alexander Teixeria de Mattos. Dodd, Mead & Co.
Beautifully illustrated. Large volumes. 10–14.

TALES OF TRAVEL

A Boy in Serbia. By E. C. Davies. Thomas Y. Crowell Co.

Little People Everywhere Series: Hassan in Egypt. Chandra in India. Marta in Holland. By Etta Blaisdell McDonald and Julia Dalrymple. Little, Brown & Co. 8–12.

Twin Travelers in the Holy Land. By Mary H. Wade. Frederick A. Stokes Co.
Travels of an American girl and boy in modern Palestine. Illustrated from photographs. 8–12.

When I was a Boy in Scotland. By George McPherson Hunter. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co.

When I was a Boy in Persia. By Youel R. Mirza. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co.

NATURE AND SCIENCE

Nuova, or the New Bee. By Vernon Kellogg. Houghton Mifflin Co.
A curious combination of authentic nature lore with suggestive allegory. 8–14.

On the Edge of the Wilderness. By Walter Pritchard Eaton. W. A. Wilder & Co.
Tales of wild animal neighbors. 10–14.

Puppies and Kittens. By Carine Cadby. E. P. Dutton & Co.
Sympathetic and genuine animal stories illustrated from photographs. 8–12.

The Boy with the U. S. Trappers. By Francis Rolt Wheeler. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co.
Adventures of boys accompanying the workers of the United States Biological Survey. Interesting and informing. 10–14.

Uncle Sam, Fighter. By William Atherton Du Puy. Frederick A. Stokes Co.
Deals interestingly and instructively with many aspects of National administration. 14.

THE NEW BOOKS

FICTION

Big-Town Round-Up (The). By William MacLeod Raine. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

The lively adventures of an honest and clean young Arizona ranchman in New York—perhaps we are told that he is clean a superfluous number of times. The story has "punch."

Bull-Dog Drummond. By Cyril McNeile. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

The super-hero outwits the super-villains and escapes the tortures planned for him (including a lingering death in an acid-filled bathtub), all in the blithest and most cheerful manner. The reader is terribly excited one moment and moved to smiles the next.

It Pays to Smile. By Nina Wilcox Putnam. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

Freedom Talbot, a blue-blooded spinster of Boston, and "Peaches" Pegg, a glorious California girl, see Italy together and encounter a prince who steals masterpieces of ancient art but is an honorable man—why and how is the story's mystery. A love tale with fun and plot attachments.

Little Pierre. By Anatole France. Translated by J. Lewis May. The John Lane Company, New York.

M. France rather gains than loses charm and delicacy of literary touch in turning from formal romance to this agreeable story of a clever French boy's life. Pierre appreciates and describes the people and society about him, and his spirit is in turns one of gentle irony or gracious sympathy.

Lucinda. By Anthony Hope. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

This novel by the author of the "Prisoner of Zenda" and the "Dolly Dialogues" is much more closely related to reality in life and character than either of those books. One feels that Mr. Hope is now writing to please his own ideals of the art of fiction rather than to amuse the crowd. The elopement of a bride on her wedding day with a brilliant, mercurial, irresponsible Italian gives a starting-point for subtle unfolding of the temperament and conduct of the two; blameworthy as they may be, they are vastly more interesting than the blameless and conventional people with whom they are contrasted. The novel is on original lines and has underlying humor.

Poor Man's Rock. By Bertrand W. Sinclair. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

This is a tale of the salmon fishery industry about Vancouver Island. It combines a vigorous, clear-cut, and exciting romance of action and of love with a remarkably interesting picture of the taking, canning, and sale of the salmon, and of a business fight between a "combine" and an independent operator. This last may sound prosaic, but it is far from being so. Altogether the novel is a strong piece of writing.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY

Democracy After the War. By J. A. Hobson. The Macmillan Company, New York.

Democracy and Government. By Samuel Peterson. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

Real Democracy in Operation: The Example of Switzerland. By Félix Bonjour. The Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York.

Aristophanes once pilloried the irresponsible *demos*. But the peoples of modern democracies, M. Bonjour justly affirms, are no longer irresponsible, but clear-sighted and obedient to best impulses when duly enlightened by the leaders of thought.

Yet effective democracy, says Mr. Hobson, the English critic, nowhere exists either in politics or in the industry of any nation. True, the forms exist in America, Great Britain, France; "but nowhere does the will of the people play freely through these forms." As an indication that it does not in this country we have but to look at our suffrage laws and our electoral system and contemplate the reorganization necessary to a scientific government. To bring this about Mr. Peterson would first make our officers responsible to the people, and, second, would obtain capable and efficient men as such officers.

What are the ideas with regard to democratic reform to be carried into effect and how may they be carried into effect? We get a hint in Mr. Peterson's book; those which have to do with elections are particularly interesting to us at the present time. For instance, we are witnessing a general disgust with the primary system. As far as Presidential candidates are concerned, Presidential primaries are not held on the same day in all the States, and the primary law varies in the different States. At the same time, for any elections, direct primaries do facilitate nominations, we are told, for primaries are based on the assumption that every voter is a member of some party, and particularly require that every candidate shall represent some party. The main reform to be kept in mind is direct legislation. In the ultimate analysis we come to the will of the people expressed in amendments to the Federal Constitution, such as those concerning prohibition and woman suffrage. Mr. Peterson would have amendments to the Constitution adopted, not by two-thirds, but by the majority of the States.

In the application of the democratic idea Switzerland leads the way. The initiative, the referendum, compulsory voting, proportional representation, and the direct election of members of the Government—these instances of direct democracy, as M. Bonjour says, set a limit to revolutionary agitation by depriving it of pretexts. Again, as he declares, Switzerland represents the League of Nations in miniature through her achievement in uniting races and languages which elsewhere are given up to pitiless conflict.

Democracy is also alive to the new economic situation due to the war. The labor markets have been flushed with the rapid returning of men from the fighting force into industry. Coincidentally, strongholds of profiteering have been revealed, and men like Mr. Hobson fear a reconciling of workers to "subjugation and restraints." This bodes ill to democracy. Yet with Mr. Hobson we must believe that "the raw materials and energy for a great democratic movement are at hand, provided thought, organization, and direction can make them effective."

Frontier in American History (The). By Frederick Jackson Turner. Henry Holt & Co., New York.

Pregnant contributions to the history of our country's growth, with, as a natural consequence, a strong predominance in the narrative of the influence of the West on the development of the country. Are we hypercritical in thinking that essays of such pith and moment demand a better format?

ESSAYS AND CRITICISM

Roads to Childhood. By Annie Carroll Moore. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

Miss Moore knows these roads and talks of them delightfully. Her paper about "Writing for Children" is a fine plea for imagination and against dullness in children's books, a protest against "robbing the encyclopædia of untimely information to put in the place of lively incident and dramatic human interest." As the supervisor of New York City's children's library work and as a lover and reviewer of children's books she has herself that quality she ascribes to Miss Hewins, to whom she dedicates these capital papers—"the rare gift of a companionship with books based on friendship rather than on desire for knowledge."

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

Roaming Through the West Indies. By Harry A. Franck. Illustrated. The Century Company, New York.

Harry Franck is so good an observer and writer that one regrets that he did not make two books out of his experiences in the West Indies and print them in larger type, with full-page pictures. "Fireside travels" must first of all be comfortable books to read. There is a wealth of interesting fact, anecdote, and observation in this volume, however, and people who love Franck will dig it out.

Tahiti Days. By Hector MacQuarrie. Illustrated. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

The author had a bad spot in one of his lungs and went to the South Seas to cure it. He got well. He has made a book about his experiences that will cause many readers to wish that they could take similar treatment for any ill that may beset them. It is one of the most entertaining of the recent books about adventure in the islands of the Pacific.

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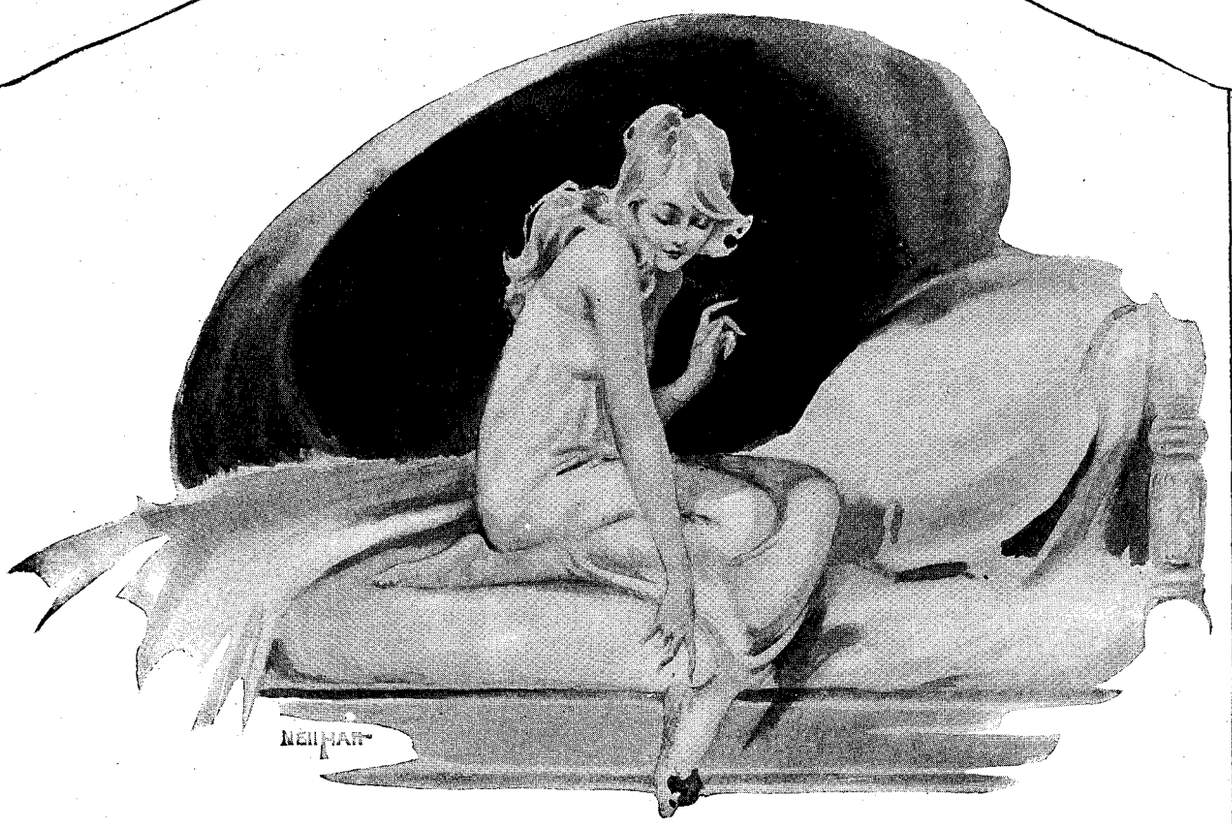

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THIS WEEK'S OUTLOOK

A WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY[1]

BY J. MADISON GATHANY

SCARBOROUGH SCHOOL, SCARBOROUGH-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

The Courageous Czechs; Fiume Free

WHERE are Prague, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Fiume, Istria, Dalmatia, Montenegro? Should an American know where these are located?

What can Miss Markell mean when she says on another page of this issue of The Outlook, "Prague presents the spectacle of all that is oldest and newest in *our* civilization"? What influence has Prague had in history?

Does Miss Markell say and imply enough to warrant her belief that Czechoslovakia has "one of the most advanced, perhaps the most progressive constitutions in Europe." Would an Englishman be apt to agree with her? What are your reasons?

When and under what conditions was Czechoslovakia made an independent nation?

How much can you tell of the history of the Czechoslovak people? Who held them under oppression for three hundred years?

Miss Markell speaks of inflation, deflation, gold reserve, and economic distress. What is the meaning of the first three of these terms? What relation exists between them and economic welfare?

The writer also tells us that Czechoslovakia has strict limitation of land holdings and proportional representation. What do these mean? Do you think it would be well for us to adopt both of these arrangements?

What were the leading facts about the Adriatic dispute? Do you think President Wilson was right or wrong when he declared that Fiume should go to Jugoslavia?

Give accurate definitions for the following: *Legitimate warfare, omnipresent, triumvirate, kronen, hectares, confiscatory?*

You will find interesting and valuable information in "Dalmatia and the Jugo-Slav Movement," by M. I. Pupin (Scribners), and "Europe, 1789–1920," by E. R. Turner (Doubleday, Page).

The Victory of the Reds in the Crimea

Where is the Crimea? What do you know about a great war that was fought there during the nineteenth century? What were its causes and main results?

Now that General Wrangel's forces are overwhelmed, what is the big question European Powers are confronted with?

What ideas have you as to the solution of this question? Is its solution a matter in which the United States should participate? What reasons have you for your answer?

What are some of the leading political and economic beliefs of Lenine and Trotsky? What do Bolshevism and Sovietism really mean to you?

How do you define the following terms: *Quiescent, Sebastopol, non-combatants, Sea of Azov.*

Two books well worth reading in connection with this topic are "Sovietism," by W. E. Walling (E. P. Dutton), and "The Greatest Failure in all History," by John Spargo (Harper & Brothers).

The Road Ahead

In an editorial on another page of The Outlook, entitled "The Road Ahead," an attempt is made to answer a very important question. By no means fail to read this editorial.

Did you conclude that, on the morning of November 3, 1920, the people of the United States showed that they "believed in an association of nations"?

What vital reasons are there for holding the view that "never again can any political leader aver that a great European war does not concern us"? Is President-elect Harding of this opinion?

Would you be willing that the United States "enter into any kind of military alliance in which the nations put their military forces at the call of a foreign power or combination of powers"?

Is The Outlook right in saying that "the President had, under the Constitution, neither legal nor moral right to commit the American people to any responsibility for making the 'new map of Europe'"?

How do you define the following expressions: *Society of free nations, international exigency, the Administration, bi-partisan, mandate, arbitration tribunal.*

The following books will greatly aid you in understanding the development of political thought in the United States: "American Political Ideals," by C. E. Merriam (Macmillan); "Political Problems of American Development," by Albert Shaw (Columbia Univ. Press); "The United States: An Experiment in Democracy," by Carl Becker (Harpers).

The League of Nations; Geneva's New Importance

Where did the League get the money from to purchase its permanent headquarters? Did the United States contribute?

The editor of a New York daily, in speaking of our absence from the first meeting of the League of Nations, says that "we belong in it as a peace-loving people, and we ought to be in it to live up to our reputation as a shrewd Yankee nation." What do you think of this comment?

Is the League alive or is it "dead"? Is what you have to say mere opinion, or is it backed up by actual facts?

You will find arguments for and against our entering the League in the following books:

"American World Policies," by D. J. Hill (Doran); "The New World Order," by F. C. Hicks (Doubleday, Page); "The World War and Wilson," by George Creel (Harpers); "League of Nations at Work," by A. Sweetser (Macmillan).

[1] These questions and comments are designed not only for the use of current events classes and clubs, debating societies, teachers of history and English, and the like, but also for discussion in the home and for suggestion to any reader who desires to study current affairs as well as to read about them. —THE EDITORS.

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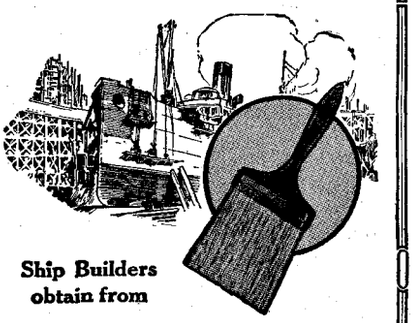

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"BETTER BE SURE THAN SORRY"

I HAVE been much interested in the letters on the use or supposed abuse of the automobile horn contained in your issues of September 22 and November 3. To me both these writers seem wrong. As I see it, the automobile horn and its use are a necessary part of automobile operation on the public streets and highways, to assist in keeping those thoroughfares safe for pedestrians and other travelers while being so used.

As a motorist who sometimes walks, I object, because of my use when driving of my automobile's audible signal of approach, to being classed with the ancient kings who sent criers before them to clear the way. Neither do I think it would be for the public welfare to forbid the use of the motor horn in city driving. The chief care of a good driver in traffic is not speed or to make pedestrians clear the way, but to avoid accident, which may be the result of carelessness on both sides, but frequently by one party only. Pedestrians, it is true, have the right of way at corners and on country roads where there are no sidewalks, but that is no reason why they should not be apprised of the approach of an automobile, in order that carelessness on their part by making an unexpected move at the crucial moment of passing may not be productive of accident. This on the principle, as some one has said, that it is better, far better, to be sure than sorry.

The writer has served on more than one jury to settle a case arising from an automobile accident, and there is at least one question which the attorney for the prosecution never fails to ask: "Did you sound your horn to give notice of approach?" If you did, you are presumably within the law in that respect; but if not, where is the jury, whether composed of motorists or non-motorists, that would absolve you from blame? The argument by the attorney for the defense that his client did not sound the horn for reasons of delicacy as to his rights on the highway or to avoid appearing to command the situation in an autocratic manner would sound, indeed, like a lame and manufactured excuse.

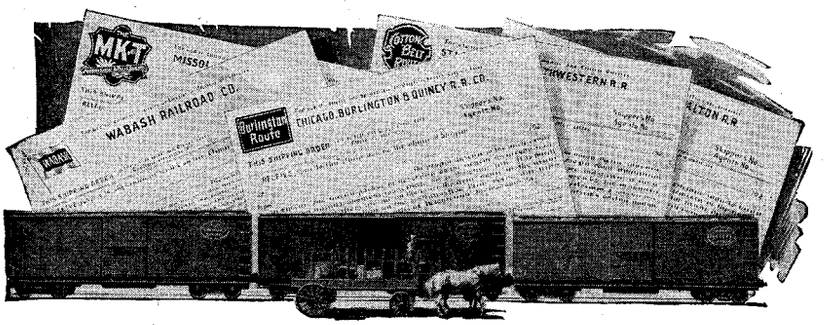
Also, I think the use of the horn purely for signaling other autos, except in case of passing from behind, is highly impracticable; not only because the interpretation of such a signal based on the number of blasts would often be misunderstood or take so long that the purpose of the signal would have passed, but because it would be difficult for a driver to determine which car was signaling if more than two were present. I much prefer the visible signal, notwithstanding many drivers use the same for slowing down as for turning a corner, and extend the arm to the left when turning a right-hand corner, surely a needless and misleading performance. I am surprised, though, that State laws, which require reflecting mirrors and dimmed headlights, do not also require mechanical signals attached to the brakes and displayed in the rear, which warn a following car of a reduction of speed on the part of the car ahead. They cannot be expensive, and on the introduction of such a law in one or more States would doubtless soon become part of a car's regular equipment.

EDWARD H. HOLMES.

Montclair, New Jersey.

Your Transportation Problem

—*The Answer*



THE successive increases in eastern freight rates since 1914 of 5%, 15%, 25% and 40%, and corresponding advances in express rates, have figuratively removed New York eastward into the Atlantic Ocean some 1,500 miles, as measured by the present carrying charges to the Middle West.

Slow rail service has doubled and tripled the time in transit, making long-haul distribution economically impossible and consequential interest charges excessive.

While the raw materials and markets of the Mississippi Valley, Middle West and Far West have been further removed from the long-haul eastern manufacturer, they have been drawn closer to the short-haul St. Louis manufacturer.

The relatively better transportation service enjoyed by St. Louis industries is a big factor in economical production and distribution. Nine-tenths of the railroad embargoes during and since the war, so costly to industry, were placed because of freight jams and blockades in the East, where there is one-third of the population of the country and only 17% of the railroad mileage.

The per capita inefficiency of industrial labor has been, and is, greatest in the congested eastern sections, and is in ratio with the decrease in efficiency of transportation.

A Mid-West Factory in St. Louis

commands the advantages of short-haul and better service via 26 railroads at low relative charges to more than 60% of the country's buying power—and real choice between all export routes. Mississippi River service at 80% of rail rates.

The central location of St. Louis is as if "made to order" for present and prospective economic conditions.

The booklet "St. Louis as a Manufacturing Center" tells an interesting story. A letter will bring it, if addressed to

Director New Industries Bureau

St. Louis Chamber of Commerce

St. Louis, U. S. A.

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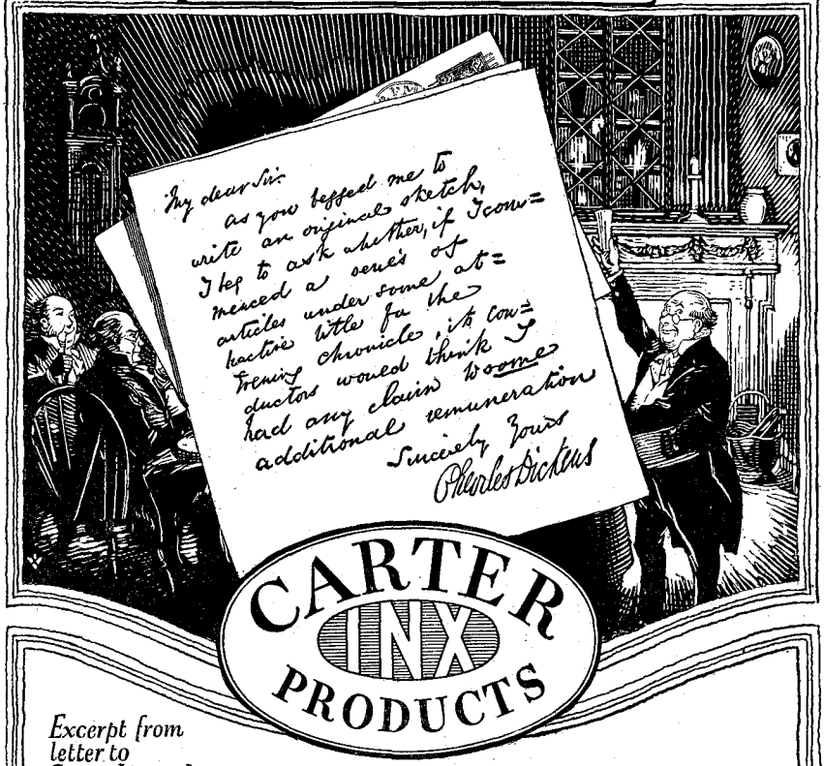
My dear Sir
as you begged me to
write an original sketch,
I beg to ask whether, if I com=
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articles under some at=
tractive title for the
Frenzy Chronicle, it is com=
ductors would think I
had any claim to some
additional remuneration
Sincerely Yours
Charles Dickens

CARTER INK PRODUCTS

Excerpt from letter to George Hogarth from Charles Dickens

WE have shown you some interesting "historical manuscripts" this year. We have invariably found these manuscripts preserved in vaults, to protect the ink from light. It is sometimes difficult to obtain permission to photograph them, for each additional exposure again dims the already faded writing.

Are your "manuscripts"—your contracts, agreements, deeds and records—carefully preserved? If they were written with Carter's Writing Fluid you need have no apprehension. Carter's never fades. It is *permanent*. With its clear, rich blue, the use of Carter's is a pleasure in the present, a protection for the future.

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Your signature represents you
Write it with CARTER'S

THE NATION'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Believing that the advance of business is a subject of vital interest and importance, The Outlook will present under the above heading frequent discussions of subjects of industrial and commercial interest. This department will include paragraphs of timely interest and articles of educational value dealing with the industrial upbuilding of the Nation. Comment and suggestions are invited.

THE SUNSHINE FACTORY

DURING the past two decades industrial managers have been confronted with many and varied problems. They have studied new theories of plant management, routing of material, industrial engineering, etc. That all-embracing word "efficiency" has been overworked. Now plant managers are turning to a new and far more important line of study—the study of men and women as human beings.

More and more we are coming to realize that "labor" is not merely a commodity to be paid for according to the market price. Labor is far more than this—it is an aggregation of human brains, thoughts, and impulses. It is the job of the far-seeing executive of the present to look into those human brains and rightly interpret and understand how such brains are working. The worker of to-day has raised himself to a higher standard of thinking largely by co-operative effort. He is no longer content to endure long hours, unsanitary surroundings, and a dreary monotony of occupation without protest. He wants a chance to let his mind develop at least through cheerfulness of environment. He wants the sunlight to be let in, so that his soul, like a plant, may be permitted to give itself expression.

The biggest executives of to-day are perceiving and providing for this constantly growing demand for expression on the part of their workers. Cheerfulness of environment during working hours is becoming recognized as an essential condition of the modern industrial plant. And so we have the "sunshine factory"—with glass walls allowing the natural daylight to prevail, careful ventilation, and attention to other sanitary requirements. Experience has shown that proper working environment soon cuts down labor turnover and insures a better day's work.

A writer in a recent issue of the "American Builder" has described the "sunshine factory" in the following words:

"'Two men passing a large factory at the noon hour paused and listened to the sounds of merriment and lusty shouts issuing from the playground.

"'There's a happy bunch,' remarked one. 'I wonder how Jones does it? You never hear of discontent in his plant. He has the liveliest, most loyal bunch of workers in town. What's the reason?'

"'Simple,' answered his friend. 'He built his factory on the sunshine plan. Jones is a firm believer in the power of sunlight, both physically and mentally. By building a daylight factory, as he calls it, he drives away the gloom that grows in dark corners and puts ginger into his help. They thrive on real light, not the artificial brand. Plenty of good fresh air keeps them keen, wide-awake, not sluggish and mopy. They really enjoy their work and don't shirk. Why, look at that building! It's a wall of windows—not a dark corner in the place where germs and dirt can collect. I tell you, it pays to get as much window space as you can.'

"The factory they were looking at was

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a sunshine factory—a cheerful, inviting building with attractive exterior and bright sanitary interior. The old dingy loft with small windows barely lighting up a dismal and gloomy interior has passed, just as hundreds of other institutions before the march of building progress. Each year brings a greater appreciation of ventilation and sunlight in buildings. Just as sun parlors and porches have revolutionized private building, so have walls of glass transformed factories into cheerful workshops.

"The essential features of a modern factory of this type are the windows, ventilating systems, rest-rooms and restaurants, floors and toilets. Upon each of these in some measure depends the success of the building, the content and productive ability of the employees. . . . With the great ventilating systems in operation fresh air is continually circulating through the rooms while the putrid air is drawn off. In the summer this air can be cooled or in the winter *vice versa*. Despite prevailing weather conditions, the atmosphere inside the building is always comfortable and invigorating. Owners of factories who have installed systems of this kind find their production troubles lessened a great deal. They comment on the lack of drowsiness, for the simple reason that the fresh air is stimulating. . . .

"The use of luminous paint on the interior helps considerably in adding to the general cheerfulness and cleanliness of the establishment as well as aiding the efficiency of the worker. In building the modern daylight factory the contractor tries to avoid as much as possible the necessity of artificial lighting. . . .

"It is not so long since the construction of a factory building merely meant the erection of four walls of common brick with a suitable roof. But times have changed, and to-day the building of a factory is a task of skill. With the breaking away of the old idea of building factories in the commercial section of the cities more time and ingenuity are spent on the exterior. It is designed to be in harmony with the locality and not a blot. Attractive trim, face brick, imposing entrances, are used to make the building dignified and easy to look at. Much of the dirt and smoke connected with industry are being eliminated and there is a noticeable improvement in its architecture. Very often it is difficult to distinguish the building as a factory. Gardens and other exterior touches have helped to make it a harmonious addition to the general building scheme of the neighborhood."

A BOY'S FAITH

THE following school incident occurred in a primary class in which I was teaching during President Roosevelt's Administration.

A question in a superintendent's test in civics ran somewhat as follows: An Atlantic liner is coming into port with smallpox in the steerage. There are 1,000 steerage passengers, 1,500 pieces of baggage, and 500 sacks of mail. What department of city, State, or National Government will take care of (*a*) the immigrants? (*b*) the baggage? (*c*) the contagious disease? (*d*) the mail?

This was a difficult question for my boys, in a foreign-born section, but one bright youngster disposed of it at a single blow: "Our President, Teddy Roosevelt, will take care of them all." K. E. H.

Brooklyn, New York.

We're no longer a nation of "red-blooded Americans" —Scientists say

One in every three—rich or poor—suffers from malnutrition

"RED-BLOODED American"—in that phrase historians and biographers have summed up the attributes of strength in many an American pioneer and leader.

Red blood is a synonym of health and vigor; it is the nourisher of human life.

The pale cheeks and pallid lips of millions of Americans today, the lack of vitality and vim so often complained of, indicate, authorities say, a deficiency of certain food elements our blood and body tissues need.

The 16 vital elements

Sixteen natural food elements are needed to keep the normal human being strong and well.

And in the wheat grain Nature provides all of these elements in more nearly the proper proportion than any other food, save possibly milk.

The 16 vital elements of nutrition

Oxygen	Sodium
Hydrogen	Chlorin
Nitrogen	Fluorin
Carbon	Silicon
Sulphur	Manganese
Magnesium	Potassium
Phosphorus	Iron
Calcium	Iodine

Each grain of wheat contains these sixteen vital elements. Read how many of them are lost in modern methods of wheat preparation.

Only when we get a sufficient supply of *all* these elements are we filled with that abundant vitality of "red-blooded Americans."

But many of the most important of these are lost in the modern methods of wheat preparation, through the removal of the six outer layers of the grain, commonly called the bran.

The iron, for instance, which makes that part of the red corpuscles in the blood which carries life-giving oxygen to every cell in the system.

The calcium, which is the largest constituent of strong bones and the solid enamel of the teeth. And phosphorus, absolutely essential to the nerves and brain.

In our foods of protein, starches, sugars and fats we must also have these organic mineral elements. They're vital to health and growth. So Nature put them in the whole wheat grain.

A delicious whole wheat food

Thousands now draw from Nature's larder the sixteen vital elements — in Pettijohn's, a whole wheat breakfast food of rich and gratifying taste.

Its steaming fragrance awakens sluggish appetites in young and old. With cream and sugar it makes a vital energy ration of luscious nut-like flavor.

If you have been feeling below normal in energy and vim—try Pettijohn's.

If you suffer from congestion of the intestinal tract, give this food with its natural bran laxative a chance to set you right.

If you have a child who does not radiate health in the sparkle of the eye, in the color of the cheeks and the full development of his body—try Pettijohn's. Give him a chance to become a real "Red-Blooded American."

Your grocer has Pettijohn's—or will gladly get it for you. Make tomorrow's breakfast of this delicious sixteen-vital-elements food.

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FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to *advise* the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. All letters of inquiry should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York.

BARGAIN DAY

THE bull market, which so many people predicted was coming after election, has so far failed to materialize. As this is being written the prices of stocks, railway and industrial, are going merrily down, the greatest declines being registered by the industrials. Various explanations are being offered for this state of affairs, though no one seems entirely confident that his is the proper one. The general public is considerably puzzled, for it was felt that the election of the Republican candidate to the Presidency would have a wholesome effect on business, restore confidence in the future, aud be reflected in higher prices for stocks. Instead, progressively lower prices have been the almost universal rule. Why is it? Probably the true explanation is given by one of the New York daily papers in its statement that economics are a more powerful influence than politics. There are numerous knots in our business life still remaining to be untied before we can sit back comfortably and say that the way is cleared for a march to uninterrupted prosperity. The fact of the matter is that we and the whole world with us are going through a period of readjustment, and somebody always gets caught in the machinery used in bringing about any change. Money is tight and the banks are very particular about whom they loan it to. Many businesses are seriously hampered by lack of

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cash. With factories operating on part time or with only a portion of their usual force of employees earnings are bound to decline. The price of the stocks issued by these companies naturally declines too, because stocks are dependent upon earnings, and valuable or worth but little as earnings are high or low.

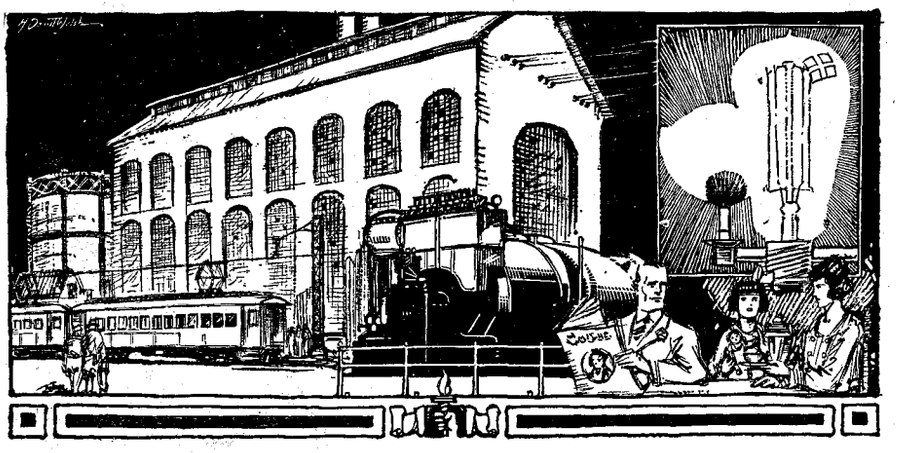
Readjustments are taking place in practically every country of the world. Most of them are deflating their currency and cutting down on credit, just as we are doing. Their money is at a tremendous discount in terms of our money, which is another way of saying that foreign exchange is in a bad way. This being the case, foreign nations find it practically impossible to buy from us. Domestic demand is low, and so is the foreign demand. Naturally our industries feel the effect of this situation.

So far as we know, no one is predicting a panic. The readjustment taking place in our affairs is described as "orderly," and when it has run its course business and industry generally will no doubt be in much better condition than at present. We should remember, however, that these things do not come about all of a sudden; time is required and considerable courage and patience. When people say that everything is going to be much cheaper after the first of the year, we wonder on what they base their opinion. Unquestionably our problems promise to be nearer solution with every passing month, but because the first of the coming January will be 1921 instead of 1920 is scarcely a sound argument that some sort of a Utopia is to be realized, it seems to us.

The fact of the matter is, we doubt that any one can tell with any degree of certainty when business and living conditions will again return to what has been described so frequently of late as "normalcy." The thing we do believe is that this time is coming, and, in spite of disquieting front-page news and the possibility that there will be more of it, our faith in our economic future is strong. And apparently we are not alone in our confidence. An item on the financial page of one of the morning papers to-day is headed by the caption "Bargain Hunters Flock to Street." It then goes on to say that Wall Street offices have been crowded recently with men and women picking up stocks on every decline.

Some months ago in one of these articles we quoted one of the world's famous bankers as saying that the time to buy was when things looked worst. It is not a bad rule, but caution is necessary if it is to be applied successfully. First of all, the investor should be very certain that the security he purchases is intrinsically sound. Safe and sound securities will decline in sympathy with the market as a whole and as a result of general economic conditions, but such a decline is not necessarily an indication of any inherent weakness. On the contrary, when they do decline for the reasons stated an opportunity is presented to "bargain hunters."

Of course they may go lower still. No man alive can tell about this, but declines need not cause the investor anxiety unless due to conditions in the particular industry concerned. And if he wants to guard against declines in so far as is possible the kind of securities for him to buy are bonds. Stocks, as has been noted, are dependent primarily upon earnings and fluctuate accordingly; bonds, on the other hand, are dependent for their worth upon the value



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BULWARK OF BUSINESS

BEHIND modern business stand the utilities — those faithful public servants which provide our electricity, gas, water, urban and interurban transportation and quick communication facilities.

Halsey, Stuart & Co. for many years have dealt extensively in the bonds and notes of companies forming a part of this basic industry.

Representative of our recommendations of Public Utility Bonds and Notes are the following:

American Light & Traction Company 6% Convertible Notes, 1925.
Commonwealth Edison Company (Chicago) First Mortgage 5% Bonds, 1943.
Laclede Gas Light Company (St. Louis) First Mortgage Collateral and Refunding 7% Bonds, 1929.
Pacific Gas & Electric Company (Calif.) General and Refunding Mortgage 5% Bonds, 1942.
West Penn Power Company First Mortgage 5%, 6% and 7% Bonds, 1946-1958.

Circulars descriptive of our present offerings, including a wide variety of public utility bonds, and notes, will be sent upon request. Ask for circular. OM15

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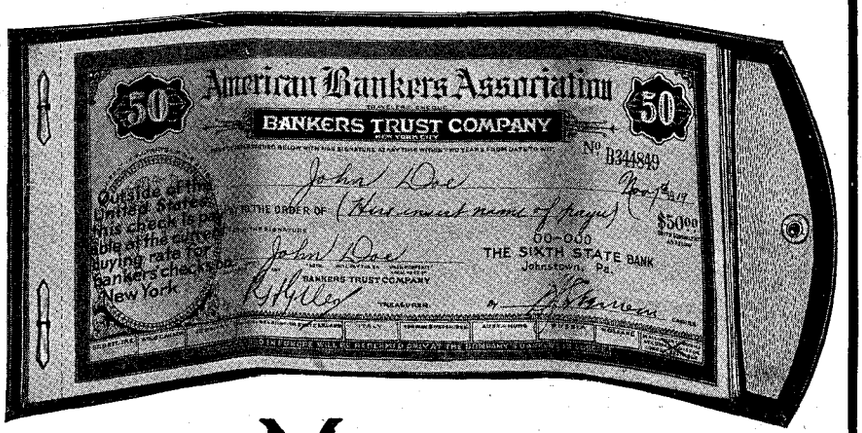

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BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

NEW YORK CITY

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

(Continued)

of the property securing them, and property values are not usually subject to violent fluctuations. For the investor obliged to consider safety of principal and income above everything else bonds are always the securities to buy. And as has been said in all the financial magazines and newspapers, repeated by banking houses, and agreed to by shrewd investors, bargain day in bonds certainly seems to be with us now.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. Please name several short-term securities which combine good yield and safety.

A. Safety should always be considered before yield. The following are considered by many financial experts as safe, and in each case the yield is approximately 7 per cent or better: Western Electric 7 per cent notes, due 1925; American Tobacco Company 7 per cent notes, due 1921, 1922, and 1923; Procter & Gamble Company 7 per cent notes, due 1921, 1922, and 1923; Bethlehem Steel Corporation 7 per cent notes, due 1922 and 1923; and Sinclair Consolidated Oil 7½ per cent notes, due 1925.

Q. Please tell me what is meant by the terms "income" and "adjustment" as applied to bonds?

A. An income bond is one on which the company pays interest only in case it has been earned. Adjustment bonds are in reality income bonds, and are usually issued at the end of a receivership. It is seldom that either of these kinds of bonds is considered high grade.

Q. I am interested in the Harlem River and Port Chester 4 per cent bonds, due 1954. Are they considered a good investment? What is their present price and yield?

A. These bonds are a direct mortgage and a first lien on eleven miles of the main line of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company, from the Harlem River to New Rochelle. This part of the line is electrified and six-tracked. The bonds are quoted at about 65 and yield over 6 per cent. They are considered a good investment.

Q. Please give me a list of some five or six of what you consider high-grade railway bonds, which may be sold readily and have a long time to run.

A. Northern Pacific Prior Lien 4s, due 1997.

Atchison General 4s, due 1995.

Union Pacific Refunding 4s, due 2008.

New York Central 3½s, due 1997.

C., M., and St. Paul General 4s, due 1989.

Chicago, R. I., and Pacific General 4s, due 1988.

Reading General 4s, due 1997.

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BARNES BROTHERS, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

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Interest paid promptly when due.
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Complete information furnished upon request.
Ask for Booklet and Investor's List No. 58.

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Founded A.D. 1858
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HELP THE PRISONERS' FAMILIES

No better way of reaching the hearts of the people can be afforded to any one with a message than that which you offer through the columns of The Outlook. For many years you have helped me speak a word just before Christmas that may reach the hearts in happy homes where prosperity makes the Yuletide bright and joyous.

My message is a plea from the mass that will be sad, cold, and dreary. In former years you have allowed me to plead the cause of the prisoners' families, those thousands of sufferers who bear the heaviest brunt of the burden when a man is put within the walls. There may be higher wages and more work to do, but this does not affect the dependent women with their young children when the breadwinner is in prison, whereas the higher rent and greater cost for clothing and foodstuffs make her struggle for existence the greater.

We want to provide for hundreds of little children clothing, toys, and food at this Christmas season. Letters will pour in to me from all the prisons in the land, giving me the addresses of the needy ones whom we may help.

I should be very grateful if your readers will remember those who are needy and help us to play Santa Claus to the little ones who, some of them, have not even stockings to hang up.

The Volunteers of America is an incorporated society; our books are open to inspection and are properly audited. Every dollar contributed will go directly to the need of those we serve. Articles of clothing, toys, or money should be addressed to Mrs. Ballington Booth, Volunteers of America, 34 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York City.

MAUD B. BOOTH.
Volunteer Prison League, New York City.

EARLY IN A GOOD FIELD

We have read with interest the article entitled "One Hundred Thousand Nurses Needed at Once," printed in The Outlook of September 15, in which appears the statement: "It concerns the establishment of a school for attendant nurses, the first of its kind to be established in the United States." We cannot refrain from telling you that a Training School for Attendants was started by the Household Nursing Association of Boston, in April, 1918.

Preceding the starting of the Training School by the Household Nursing Association in Boston was the Thompson School for Training Attendants in Household Nursing in Brattleboro, Vermont. The California State Board of Health has prepared an "outline of requirements and course of instruction" for schools for trained attendants, which have been successfully developed in that State.

With a sincere desire to co-operate to the utmost in the movement to overcome the great shortage of nurses and attendants, we are

The Household Nursing Association,
per BERTHA SHEPARD,
Field Secretary.

The First National Bank of Boston

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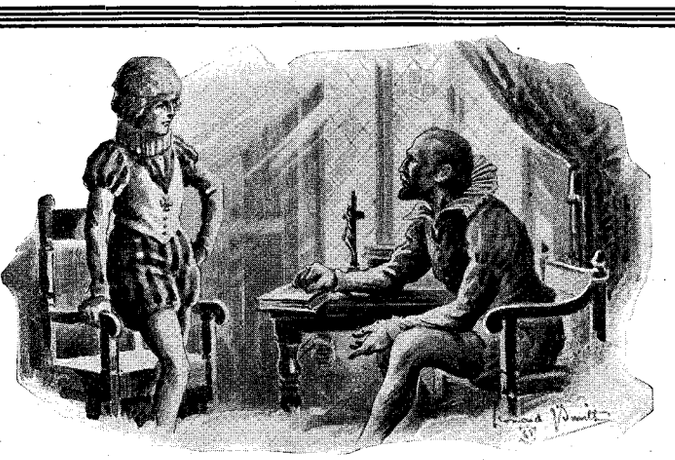
Make it your New England Bank

Capital, Surplus and Profits
$37,500,000



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This belief has stood for centuries. But today a real royal road to knowledge is open to *you* in the

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"Want" advertisements, under the various headings, "Board and Rooms," "Help Wanted," etc., ten cents for each word or initial, **including the address, for each insertion.** The first word of each "Want" advertisement is set in capital letters without additional charge. Other words may be set in capitals, if desired, at double rates. If answers are to be addressed in care of The Outlook, **twenty-five cents** is charged for the box number named in the advertisement. Replies will be forwarded by us to the advertiser and bill for postage rendered. Special headings appropriate to the department may be arranged for on application.

Orders and copy for Classified Advertisements must be received with remittance ten days before the date of issue when it is intended the advertisement shall first appear.

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ALSO

A remarkable Cruise-Tour of
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and other tours to
California and Hawaii
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Round the World
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to
EGYPT, THE HOLY LAND, and GREECE
Under the leadership of
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Sailing the end of January

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Write for further information to
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will give you the rest and recreation which you are seeking, for the sports and innumerable pastimes in that gloriously beautiful, sunlit alpine land afford the acme of exhilarating exercise and healthful distraction.

Big international events—January and February.

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Directly on the Harbor. Accommodates 400.
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The foothills of the Berkshires. A restful place for tired people. Good food and a comfortable home. 2 hours from New York. Booklet A. MRS. J. E. CASTLE, Proprietor.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.
A Select Family and Transient Hotel
Ideal Location. Modern appointments and Home-like. Good table. American plan. Rates reasonable; special rates for a prolonged stay. Booklet.
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A quaint little hostelry preserving the air of Ole Virginia in its hospitality, furnishing and table. Every room with a sea view. Private baths. Special rates for the season. HAYES & RICHARDSON, Dunedin, Fla.

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THE DISTINCTIVE BOSTON HOUSE
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If You Are Tired or Need a Change
you cannot find a more comfortable place in New England than
THE WELDON HOTEL
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It affords all the comforts of home without extravagance.

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AT LAKEWOOD THE MADISON
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A homey, Christian house, accommodating thirty guests. One block from the lake and away from the business section. For further information address Miss M. A. MERRIMAN.

LAKEWOOD, N J. Brookdale Cottage 611 Monmouth Ave.
Restful, sunny house, close to the pines, ten minutes from station. Good home cooking. Desirable guests and prices sought for. Address Miss A. E. LINEHAN.

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Combines every convenience and home comfort, and commends itself to people of refinement wishing to live on American Plan and be within easy reach of social and dramatic centers.
Rates with Illustrated Booklet gladly sent upon request. JOHN P. TOLSON.

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Located at Sunset, Maine
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Two and One-Half Miles from Old Point Comfort
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COPLEY CRAFT CHRISTMAS CARDS, hand-colored, sent on approval. The line is best known for its distinctive verses. Discounts to those selling among friends. Jessie A. McNicol, 18 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

UNIQUE table runners, Japanese crape, for breakfast or luncheon table, with appliqué designs and stitchery. Ideal Christmas gift. Color schemes—yellows, blues, and greens. State preference. $5 per pair. Address K. Reed, 1523 Wayne Ave., Lakewood, Ohio.

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